

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O., MESSAGERIES, AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XVI.—No. 558.]

LONDON, MONDAY, MAY 11, 1874.

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Latest Advices.

PORTS.	OUTWARD.		HOMEWARD.
	From London.	Arrived out.	Received May 11.
JAPAN—Yokohama ...	Jan. 23	Mar. 15	Mar. 27*
Yedo ...			
Osaka and Iliogo ...	" 16	" 9	" 20*
Hakodadi ...			" 19
Nagasaki ...			" 16
CHINA—Peking ...			" 19
Tien-tsin ...			" 20
Chefoo ...			" 21
New-chwang ...			" 20
Hankow ...	" 23	" 18	" 12
Kiu-kiang ...			" 27
Chin-kiang ...			" 25
Shanghai ...	Feb. 6	" 24	" 29
Ningpo ...	" 6	" 25	" 30
Poochow ...			" 31
Formosa ...			Apr. 2
Amoy ...			Mar. 31
Swatow ...	" 20	" 31	Apr. 1
Hong Kong ...			
Canton ...			
Macao ...			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila ...	Jan. 30	" 11	Mar. 19
COCHIN-CHINA			
Saigon ...	Feb. 13	" 21	Apr. 2
SIAM—Bangkok ...			Mar. 30
BORNEO—			
Labuan ...			" 27
Sarawak ...			" 26
JAVA—Batavia ...	" 20	" 28	Apr. 2
Samarang ...			Mar. 28
Sourabaya ...			" 26
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore ...	Mar. 6	Apr. 6	Apr. 9
Penang ...	" 6	" 4	" 11
CEYLON—			
Galle ...	" 20	" 12	" 17
Colombo ...			" 15

* By Pacific mail, via San Francisco.

THE MAILS, &c.

The P. and O. and Pacific mails, bringing advices as above, were delivered, via Brindisi and via San Francisco respectively, this morning, their due date. The next inward (French) mail, with dates Yokohama, 31st March; Shanghai, 3rd; Hong Kong, 9th; Singapore, 17th April, which is due, via Marseilles, on Monday next, the 18th inst., left Suez on the 7th, one day early, and will probably be delivered on Saturday.

The Russian land lines of the Great Northern Telegraph Company are interrupted, and communication by that route with China and Japan is consequently suspended.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Brindisi, per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, arrived May 8.—None. To Venice.—From Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Barnes and family, Mr. F. Lentz. From Galle: H. E. Governor of Ceylon, Mr. H. Stewart, Mr. McP hail. From Singapore: Mr. H. Morris.

To Southampton, per P. and O. steamer *Khedive*, expected to arrive May 18.—From Hong Kong: Miss Hugo, Mr. R. Martin. From Penang: Mr. R. Ibbertson. From Singapore: Mr. J. Allen. From Galle: Colonel and Mrs. Drew.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per French steamer *Peiho*, May 10 (booked from London).—To Yokohama: Mr. C. Tashara, Mr. Lottemberger, Mr. Larjon, Mr. Raynaud, Mr. Chulmen, Mr. Driver. To Hong Kong: Mr. Russell. To Batavia: Mr. Ten Have, Mr. Hollebeck, Miss Schukking, Mr. J. S. Toussaint, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Cramer. To Singapore: Mr. Sagittaire, Mr. Batle Hernandez, T. Pellicer, Mr. Mallen Sain, Mr. Schnaab, Mr. Srasoz and wife. To Galle: Mr. Hermengilde.

Per French steamer *Donau*, May 24 (booked from London).—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Dillon, Mr. Acheon, Mr. Hancock. To Hong Kong: Mr. Merian, Mr. K. Morrison. To Singapore: Mr. Leonard, Mr. and Miss Engster. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Reysers.

Per French steamer *Meikong*, June 7 (booked from London).—To Yokohama: Mr. C. J. Guel. To Batavia: Mr. Revins and family. To Saigon: Four Sisters of Mercy.

Per P. and O. steamer *Sumatra*, from Venice, May 1.—To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Braine.

Per P. and O. steamer *Malwa*, from Southampton, May 7.—To Ceylon: Mr. Maclean, Mr. D. Skine, Mr. C. Good, Mr. S. Howland, Mrs. Crigren, Mr. and Mrs. J. Byle, Mr. B. White.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Venice, May 15.—To Yokohama: Mr. O. Eckels. Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Brindisi, May 13.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Bachelor. Per P. and O. steamer *Malta*, from Brindisi, June 1.—To Ceylon: Mr. J. H. Alexander.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

The present P. and O. mail brings advices from this port to the 24th March; and by the Pacific mail we have three days later news, viz., to the 27th March; the P. and O. mail from London Jan. 23 arrived out on the 15th March. The *Japan Herald* supplies the following items of intelligence:—

One of the most destructive fires we have lately had occasion to chronicle in Yokohama has occurred, in the very heart of the settlement. The fates appeared to be against us, and it really seemed at one time as though the settlement would be given up altogether to the fiery demon. First of all, there was no water. But more than that, and chiefly, what must have struck the willing and indefatigable band of salvage volunteers—was the utter absence of anything like system or management in the arrangements for staying the destruction going on. The alarm bell was sounded at the Fire Brigade Co.'s Compound shortly after eight o'clock, and such was the rapidity of the conflagration—unless indeed the destruction had been going for some time unobserved—that the flames had broken through the roof of Mr. Thierner's store, where the general belief is that the fire originated. It was evident that little or nothing could be done to stay the utter destruction to which, to all appearance, the whole block seemed doomed, in the absence of the engines, and the doubtful dependency to be placed on the water. Soon after a company of French Marines arrived, and were detailed for duty, in saving and protecting property. And the volunteers went to work cheerfully, quickly effecting an entrance into the premises as yet untouched of the *Herald* office, and Messrs. Driscoll and Co.'s premises; the result being that a large amount of valuable property was rescued and deposited in safety in adjacent lots. Meanwhile the engines had arrived, but were comparatively helpless, from the distance from, and scarcity of water; the supply being procured from the Bund, and the tide being very low. By the time they were enabled to obtain an adequate supply the fire had gained such a mastery that it was evident the whole block was doomed to destruction, and it seemed imminent that the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, the store of Mrs. Searle, and indeed the whole of that side of the street would be doomed to destruction. Considerable apprehension was felt by many, owing to a rumour that a large quantity of live shells and cartridges had been stored in one of the burning godowns. No explosion, however, occurred, and it is to be presumed that if the supposition were really correct they must have been removed. Thanks to the indefatigable exertions of those present, fighting as they were against fate, the mastery was gained of the flames and the fragments of the burning mass were permitted to sullenly burn themselves out. Hardly, however, had the wearied workers had time to think of resting awhile, when the cry was raised that fire had again broken out. This time it was found to be comparatively remote from the scene of the origin of the devastation. The "German Hotel," situate on Lot 125, and well-known in former times as a thriving place of business, was found to have caught, and in the absence of water, it was quickly seen that the result could be no other than total destruction; if indeed it did not extend beyond that, and include in its scope the adjacent buildings. And such was ultimately the case; the premises of Mr. Clarke, of the Yokohama Bakery, a large two-storied residence adjoining, and

other minor buildings near by being finally engulfed with most of their contents in the common ruin.

The following is a statement of the damage sustained :—

J. Thompson and Co.—Total loss; insured for \$10,000, China Fire Insurance Co. Berrick Bros.—Covered in Phoenix Office. G. Thiemer—Insured in Lancashire Insurance Co., \$3,000. Mrs. Lockyer—Total loss; uninsured. *Japan Herald*—Portion of plant, books, &c., saved, also printing-machine; insured for \$3,000 in Imperial Office. J. Smedley—Total loss; insured for \$800 in Phoenix Fire Office. C. Berger—Furniture partially saved; insured for \$600 in Sun Office. Driscoll and Co.—Heavy loss; insured for \$15,000 in Lancashire and \$10,000 Sun Insurance Companies. J. North and Co.—Total loss; insured for \$4,000 in Northern and \$5,000 Sun Insurance Companies. E. Schwartz and Co.—Damage by water and fire; insured in Hamburg and Bremen Insurance Co. Victor Orny—Slight damage by fire and water; covered by insurance. Catholic Mission—Premises only slightly damaged. Miss Gargan—Virtually a total loss through fire and water; no insurance. A. Fabre and Co.—Godown and contents destroyed; insured for \$15,000 in Imperial Insurance. E. C. Kirby—Total loss; insured for \$21,000 in Phoenix Insurance Company; loss not covered. German Hotel—Buildings, \$4,000, owned by the German Hotel Company, and contents owned by J. C. Plummer and Co., \$4,000; total loss; no insurance, except on piano. Variety Theatre—Total loss (with the exception of a few dresses and properties estimated at \$2,800). R. Clarke, Yokohama Bakery—Buildings and contents, including plant and stock, 3,000 lb. biscuit, and large quantity of flour just purchased, a portion of the latter saved; the buildings insured in Hamburg and Bremen Insurance Company for \$10,000; loss on stock estimated at \$4,000. Miss M. Campbell—Building total loss, owned by R. Clarke, uninsured; furniture valued at \$9,000, nearly total loss, uninsured. The Phoenix Insurance Company's loss is estimated at \$35,000; this is approximate, as we are refused particulars by the agents. The Sun loses \$25,000, allowing for salvage; the China, \$10,000; the Lancashire, \$23,000; the Imperial, \$23,000, less salvage (probable); the Hamburg and Bremen, \$11,000; the Northern, \$4,000.

Another fire has occurred at O-ta, in some native houses immediately under the cliffs, and adjacent to the native barracks. Owing to the inflammable nature of the materials and the delay in procuring water it soon assumed serious proportions, and at one time threatened to destroy the whole of the surrounding quarter, the houses being very thickly clustered together and the streets extremely narrow. There was a large number of police and coolies available for the working of the hand engines, which were of really little service in extinguishing the flames, necessarily very fierce. Everyone worked with a will, however, several Europeans lending a hand in the work of demolition, and the wielders of the hooks and axes ultimately succeeded in arresting the destruction. About fifty buildings was destroyed, but a good deal of the contents was saved. The barracks on the opposite side of the road were untouched. The ground was kept by a detachment of native troops, the streets being covered with salvage. We were unable to ascertain the cause of the fire.

The insurrection in Saga is extinguished, and the troops are on their return; but the principal leaders of the movement have not yet been captured. The insurgents appear to have been miserably provided with arms, &c., being almost entirely destitute of firearms, and were therefore easily vanquished by the Government forces, although at one time grave apprehensions were entertained of the movement spreading to the neighbouring kens.

On the 18th March the Mikado, accompanied by the Empress, made a visit of inspection to the Lighthouse Department works at this port. He remained in Yokohama that night, and on the following morning visited the Gasworks, and afterwards returned to Tokio.

The news of a most appalling calamity has reached Yokohama. The M.M.S.S. *Niz*, whilst on her voyage from Hong Kong to this port, has been totally lost, at the entrance of the Gulf, some seventy miles from here, on the night of the 20th March, owing to her machinery breaking down during a violent gale, and of 146 persons on board as yet only four are known to be saved. The details are as yet wanting.

The U.S.S. *Idaho*, lately used as a storeship at this port, has been sold at auction for \$15,000.

The *Japan Mail* contains the following items of news :—

The late disturbances in the provinces of Hizen and Tosa have completely subsided, and the country is quiet. It would be impossible, however, to ignore the existence of a somewhat uneasy feeling in regard to the future, though it may possess less foundation than is supposed by many.

It was publicly reported some little time back that the Mikado had given his sanction to the establishment of a Deliberative Assembly, the necessity for which has been strongly urged of late by several officials formerly in high positions. The report, however, is premature, or, at least, no official announcement of the fact has yet been made.

A note has been addressed to the Japanese Government by M. von Weckherlin, Minister for Holland, pointing out the many inconveniences which attend the present condition of telegraphic communication with this country, and urging upon the Minister for Foreign Affairs the adoption of the Telegraphic Convention of Rome.

The Pacific Mail Company's steamer *Colorado* arrived at San Francisco on the 27th ult., with advices from Yokohama to the

7th April. The following summary of news has been telegraphed to the New York press :—

The reports concerning the expedition to Formosa are not without foundation. Envoys from Lin-Kin, who visited Yedo in 1872, besought the protection of Japan against the misdeeds of the Formosa tribe, which had a number of shipwrecked sailors from Lin-Kin. That kingdom having been formally annexed to Japan, protection was promised and negotiations were entered into with China for the purpose of ascertaining what authority, if any, that nation claimed over the marauding tribe. China disavowed all responsibility, and the Japanese made preparations to send a force to take possession of part of the island and keep the inhabitants in proper subjection. Various circumstances have delayed the execution of this project; but everything is now in readiness, and a small fleet will immediately sail for the scene of the outrages. No hostile action is intended unless it should prove absolutely necessary, in which case the Japanese are fully prepared. The foreign assistants in the expedition are all Americans. Lieutenant Cassell, United States Navy, late commanding the *Ashuelot*, and Lieutenant Wasson, United States Army, until recently engaged in the Yezo Colonisation Department, are the naval and military advisers. Over the political and general details General Legendre, formerly United States Consul at Amoy, exercises supervision. The plan will occupy a long time in carrying out, and the Japanese do not expect to firmly establish themselves before the end of this year. It is believed by many that Formosa was an ancient dependency of Japan, and that in assuming control of a part of the Eastern coast this Empire is only resuming a share of what was formerly its own. The first detachment of the expedition will start on the 9th or 10th April. The Commander-in-Chief will be Saigo Kitenosuke, a younger brother of the distinguished Satsuma statesman.

Some comment has been excited among the Japanese officials by the circumstance that in the publication, by the Yokohama newspapers, of the Mikado's reply to the memorable New Year's address of the foreign representatives, a significant expression toward the close has been altered or suppressed. It was to the effect that Japan would accept such intercourse as was consistent with her dignity as an independent nation, and was intended to mark the disapprobation of the Government in regard to the importunities of the address.

Statements have appeared declaring that the Emperor of Russia has declined to arbitrate between Japan and Peru in the case of the *Maria Luz* but despatches from the Japanese Legation in St. Petersburg positively announce that he has consented.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 27th March; the P. and O. mail from London Feb. 6 arrived out on the 24th March. The following items of news are from the *North China Herald* :—

A meeting of well-wishers to the project for establishing a Reading-room for the Chinese was held in the Asiatic Society's Rooms on the 24th March. Owing to the inclemency of the weather the attendance was rather small, though still sufficiently numerous and influential to admit of the initiatory steps being taken. Mr. R. I. Fearon was called to the chair; and H.M. Consul, Mr. Medhurst, having explained and supported the project in a very telling opening address, a discussion ensued as to the advisability of admitting or excluding religious books from the proposed library. It was ultimately agreed to leave this for the fuller consideration of the Committee, to be reported on at a subsequent meeting of subscribers. The following resolutions were then passed :—

1. That the scheme of a Reading-room for the Chinese, on the basis proposed by Mr. Medhurst, has the cordial approval of this meeting, and that a Committee be appointed to endeavour to collect subscriptions and to carry out the scheme as far as the funds obtained will allow.

2. That the Committee consist of :—Foreign Members : W. H. Medhurst, F. B. Forbes, A. Wylie and J. Fryer—Chinese members : Tong King-sing; with power to add to their number.

The annual meeting of the Yacht Club has been held. There were seventeen members present, Vice-Commodore Roberts in the chair. Minutes of last meeting having been read and confirmed, the accounts as printed were passed. These show a reserve balance of Tls. 1,100; and after providing \$1,084 for prizes at regattas (including cost of Challenge Cup, \$507), \$403.66 for general expenses, and \$235.69 for mooring tackle and club-room furniture, leaves a balance on working account of \$331.02. The election of new officers resulted as follows :—A. J. Little, Commodore; G. B. Hill, Vice-Commodore; John Wilson, Treasurer; W. Hewett, Secretary; Messrs. Coryell and Eastlack, Auditors; J. G. Dillon, Prize-bearer, and Messrs. Blethen, Viguier, Croad, Roberts, Tucker, and Ashley, Committee.

A performance has been given at the Lyceum Theatre by a Chinese troupe. A considerable number of people were attracted, but the fees were too high to ensure a full house. The programme was more than ample, so that many of the audience were satisfied with their experiences when they had seen and

heard a couple of the pieces. Judging from the appreciation occasionally shown by the Chinese portion of the audience, we may say that the actors did their parts well; we can at any rate aver that the dresses were gorgeous. The orchestral department was not disagreeable when it was not deafening, and the acrobats were really worth seeing.

Although "the weather" is a topic so done to death in ordinary conversation that the journalist usually refrains from touching on it, its course recently has been exceptional enough to merit some special remark. A fortnight ago we had a heavy thunder-storm, and now we have had a heavy fall of snow. For the fourth time in succession we have been afflicted with a wet Sunday, and such a number of rainy days besides during those four weeks, as can scarcely find a parallel in the memory of the oldest resident. Just as we thought the northern monsoon had expended itself, and the rigours of winter were giving way, the wind again set in a cold and rainy quarter, and banks of clouds formed, which began to disburden themselves in a downpour of very cold water indeed. The rain has since been falling as persistently as ever, with a cold raw north-easter blowing. The heavy weather on the 19th March obliged the P. M. steamer *Costa Rica* to put back to Nagasaki for twenty-four hours, and the P. and O. steamer *Delta*, with the English mail, had to anchor twenty-three hours and took five days coming up from Hong Kong.

The non-arrival of the steamer *Manchu*, which left Nagasaki on the 14th March, for Shanghai, is causing uneasiness. The *Manchu*, as is generally known, has been running between this and Nagasaki in the coal trade, and her previous good passages have led to the surmise that the undue length of this one is the result of some untoward accident. It is hoped, however, if her machinery broke down in the encounter with the severe weather which has prevailed on the coast lately, that though unable to bear up for her port under canvass, she might succeed in making a southern port, Amoy most probably. The *Manchu* was commanded by Captain Lowell, and her owner, Mr. Spedding, was also on board.

The strong northerly wind on the 20th March brought up an unusually high tide. A raft of Foochow poles measuring about 30ft. by 12ft. was carried across the piles of the Soochow bridge, and all efforts to free it failed, till the tide slackened in the afternoon. The force of the tide was shown by the fact that the bridge perceptibly vibrated under the pressure of the water against the obstruction.

A general parade of the Volunteers is called for the 28th March, "to engage the Naval Brigade;" but it is more than likely that the weather will stop it. The Miholoongs have placed themselves under the mild yoke of a voluntary discipline, which, once resolved on, they have adhered to energetically; and the result is that the wavering have been established, the useless weeded from the ranks, and the company practically doubled in effective strength. They have secured the use of a godown from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co. for squad drill, which will encourage new men to join; and a similar facility for initiating recruits is being sought for on behalf of No. 2 company.

On the 25th March, as the Chinese frigate No. 5 (which had just returned from a trial cruise) was passing up the river to proceed to the Kau-tsang-mau anchorage, she narrowly escaped collision with the *Cadmus*. It being ebb tide, the frigate tried to pass the *Cadmus* on the port side, but not having way enough on to answer her helm, her jib-boom passed over the taffrail of the *Cadmus*. The engines were reversed in time to avoid actual collision, but in backing the flag line of the *Cadmus* was broken, letting the ensign fall to the deck. The flag was immediately hoisted to the mizen gaff, but the Chinese, taking this for a salute, dipped their ensign, affording some amusement to those who noticed the mistake. The frigate shortly afterwards passed up the river.

We understand that the British barque *Lancefield*, just arrived from England, and known by many of the old residents of Shanghai as the once famous opium steamer of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., is, after flying the flag of several nationalities, destined to become a store hulk, to be stationed at one of the Yangtze ports.

On the 18th March the particulars of a daring case of robbery of goods, amounting in value to about Tls. 3,200, were brought out at the Mixed Court. In December last the compradore's cabin on board the *Yangtze*, then loading at Hunt's wharf, was entered, and a box of musk, value Tls. 2,650, another box containing silk to the value of Tls. 250, a box of clothes belonging to the compradore, and \$300 in money, were stolen. The police learned that the thief, Wung-a-tai, had left for Hong Kong in the *Thales*, taking with him the greater part of the stolen property. The facts of the robbery, with a description of the man, were at once telegraphed to the Hong Kong police, who boarded the *Thales* directly she arrived, and arrested the runaway. Wung-a-tai has been convicted of the robbery, and sentenced to be beaten as long as he could bear the bamboo (!), and to undergo three months' cangue—punishments, however, which were to be considered merely preliminary. Sentence upon two accomplices was reserved.

Of eighteen griffins offered for sale at the Horse Bazaar, fourteen were sold, at prices ranging from Tls. 270, 190, 186, 180,

165, 160, 150, &c., down through several 100's to Tls. 60, which was the lowest figure.

The Masonic Ball held last month has proved a financial success, to the extent of some \$500, which the committee have handed over to trustees to form the nucleus of a Masonic Charity Fund.

Mr. Annecke is on his way to Shanghai, in order to reassume his duties as German Consul for this port.

Our Peking Correspondent announces the arrival of Mr. Butzow, the new Russian Minister, and the probable occurrence therefore of another "audience."

HONG KONG.

Our advices by the present mail extend to the 2nd April; the P. and O. mail from London Feb. 20 arrived out on the 31st March. The *China Mail* supplies the following items of intelligence:—

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has, very wisely, determined to meet the competition to which we recently alluded by an abatement in the rates of passage money. The fare to Yokohama is lowered to \$75 for the single, and \$120 for the return passage. San Francisco can be reached for \$250 by cabin, and for \$100 by steerage passengers; while a still greater reduction is seen in the offer to carry passengers to New York, via Panama, for \$350 and \$125 respectively. We observe that tickets by the overland railway will be issued at the same rates as before, but there can be little doubt that those who control it will not long remain blind to the business they are throwing away, by thus diverting the trade which would otherwise pass through their hands to the Panama route. It is not, however, merely in the way of passenger fares that the company shows an intention of keeping up with the necessities of the times. We learn from New York that ample provision is to be made for carrying the increased freight to be looked for in the tea season. The *China* and another steamer (the *Grenada*, we believe) are both to be put on the line as extra tea steamers as soon as their services become necessary. They will be destined for San Francisco and Panama (via the former port) respectively, in order to accommodate shippers of through cargo by either route. More than this, any extra tonnage required in the early tea season will be supplied by the company, and the rates fixed are extremely moderate—4c. per lb. to New York via Panama, and 2c. per lb. to San Francisco. Under such circumstances the company ought to secure a very handsome share of the traffic, and there is very little doubt that it will do so.

We understand that at a meeting of the stockholders in the Hong Kong, Singapore and Borneo Trading Company it was resolved to wind up the concern. As the trade which the company was formed to work was highly remunerative when carried on by private individuals, we think sufficient time has not been allowed for the development of its extensive resources, by the employment of a joint-stock capital, to impart confidence in the future prosperity of this company.

We understand that a matter of much interest to all shareholders in Marine Insurance Companies is now in process of arrangement. It has been proposed to reduce the brokerage of 33 per cent. allowed during the last few months to its normal rate of 10 per cent.; and there is very little doubt that the measure will be carried into effect. This will tend to the benefit of both insurers and companies, and as we are informed meets the approval (oddly enough) even of Chinese insurers. The Insurance Companies have, we think, in this shown reasonable prudence.

The Memorial regarding the retention in circulation of one dollar notes will lie at the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank a few days more for any further signatures. Ten hundred and fifty-seven, foreign and native, are already affixed, so that the exceptions must be few.

Mr. J. B. Steere, an American naturalist who is travelling in the East to collect specimens for the Museum of Natural Science at Michigan University, has just returned to Hong Kong from a trip through Formosa. He spent six months in the interior of that place, travelling through the whole length of the island, and spending nearly the whole time among the wild tribes of the aborigines. He succeeded in gathering with their aid a very interesting collection of natural objects, among which a collection of thirty-five different species of serpents forms a prominent feature. He also obtained a number of ancient manuscripts which are being photographed by an amateur at Amoy. His investigations into the language of the aborigines resulted in a vocabulary of five different dialects of 200 words each, and prove conclusively that the language spoken by these aborigines is essentially Malayan, and stands in nearest relation to the dialects spoken in the Philippines.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Nil* is reported as having been lost on or about the 25th March on the coast of the province of Idsu. Sad to say, this fine steamer has perished with nearly all hands on board. The following is a translation of a telegram received by the principal agent at Hong Kong on the 28th March:—"Yokohama, via Nagasaki, 29th March, 3.55 p.m.

Returned this morning with Consul. *Niz* sunk between two rocks in twenty fathoms water, at about one cable's length from shore. Appears impossible to save anything. Four men saved; one passenger (Mouraux), two sailors, and the baker. Yesterday noon three bodies only recovered, one passenger, two Chinese. Orders given by Japanese authorities to take care of everything coming from the wreck, and to advise at once Yokohama. An official remains on the spot. Inquiry begins tomorrow. The crew, servants, &c., on board numbered ninety-three, and there were eight passengers, so that eighty-nine lives were lost. The names of the passengers were, Mde. Avril, M. Batenian, M. Lawrence, M. Liccioni, M. Muraux, Mr. Josida, M. Leiseberg, M. Pallier. The officers were, M. Alfred Samat, captain; M. Aristide Fouesnel, second captain; M. Raymond de Leil, lieutenant; M. Marius Bronzon, lieutenant; M. Stephan Delacroix, doctor; M. Jougla, chief engineer; M. Maire, senior second engineer; M. Jules Michel, second engineer; M. J. B. Moustier, assistant engineer.

A rather funny story comes to us from Macao. It appears that the captains of the seven coolie ships now lying there determined to celebrate the last day of the trade in a way that would express their contempt of the tyrannical measures which had put a stop to their occupation. They accordingly hoisted their flags half-mast, and fired minute-guns throughout the day, not exactly to the gratification of the authorities. We do not know for certain, but presume that there are port regulations prohibiting cannon being fired except when in distress by merchant vessels. At all events the unlucky skippers have all been fined a hundred dollars apiece, which they stoutly refuse to pay.

A cricket match between the Hong Kong Cricket Club and an Army and Navy team came off on the 27th and 28th March, and ended in the defeat of the latter by one innings and several runs to spare.

An Annamese of official appearance is at present to be seen about Hong Kong. We believe he is charged with official despatches to the Government, and has been accorded an interview by Sir Arthur Kennedy.

An assault case is pending at Macao between Mr. Silva, editor of the *Independente*, and Captain Moraes de Carvalho, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor. It is stated that the latter struck the former with his whip, and that Mr. Silva in turn retaliated.

The certificate of the captain of the *Sunfoo* has been suspended for three months. The master, officers and crew of the *Sunfoo* left Hong Kong for Singapore in the Company's steamer *Jeddah* on the 28th March.

Among the passengers by the last French mail was the Hon. T. G. Grosvenor, Assistant Secretary at the British Legation, Peking, who has been transferred to Berlin.

The British steamer *Yangtze* (Captain A. Corner), of Siemssen and Co.'s line has made the passage from Shanghai in seventy-six hours, probably the fastest for some time past.

We learn that Mr. J. McLeavy Brown has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Customs at Canton. We are glad to see so able an officer appointed to the post.

It is stated on good authority that the Viceroy of Canton has sanctioned the erection of a land telegraph between that city and Hong Kong.

Captain Heriot, of the *Wan Loong*, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for manslaughter.

JAVA.

BATAVIA.

No telegrams from General Van Swieten appear in the latest received Batavia journals, which come down to the 28th March, but they contain a continuation of the General's diary, detailing operations from the 16th to the 22nd, during which period the construction of the works on the site of the Kraton was vigorously proceeded with. On the 17th, two men-of-war were despatched to visit the States on the N.E. and W. coasts of Atchin, for the purpose of distributing proclamations, and causing the sovereignty of the Netherlands to be acknowledged. As to a successor to the deceased Sultan, the General says under date the 20th March:—"A new Sultan has not yet been chosen; some [Atchinese] argue that now that the Kraton has been taken, there is no need of a Sultan. Several headmen are noticed in the diary as having offered their submission to the Dutch; several villages have remained neutral, and two had paid \$500 each to Tuku Nauta, a head man who strove to continue the war, in order to be excused from having to take part in the contest.

In a summary of Atchin news which appears in the *Straits Times* of the 7th April it was stated that on the 14th March six half battalions of infantry, together with some sappers and artillery, were to leave the bivouac to capture some forts at Ketapan Dua. The following particulars of this expedition, which was undertaken to relieve friendly Atchinese from pressure exercised by their hostile countrymen, are drawn from a correspondent's letter in the Batavia *Handelsblad* of the 5th April:—"On the morning of the 15th March the troops came in sight of the enemy's position, from which a heavy fire was opened upon them. An outlying campong was stormed with slight loss." What followed is thus described by the correspondent:—

A harder task, that of capturing Ketapan Dua Betul, was still awaiting us. Shells were repeatedly pitched amongst the enemy, but their fire could not be silenced. It now became apparent that we were then in front of the fortifications; a reconnoitring party brought word that Ketapan Dua could not be marched round, owing to the marshy nature of the country, and that in front of it was a stream—the Kurung Daru probably—which would have to be forded under the well kept-up fire of the enemy, in case of an attack in front. In the meantime the fire of the enemy had increased in violence, and the column commander, who did not wish to expose our troops longer to it on the exposed sawah field, decided upon a bold attack in front. The artillery prefaced the attack by a heavy fire. The infantry advanced, crossed the Kurung Daru under the heavy fire of the enemy, formed into columns, and suddenly, with banners flying, drums beating, and bugles sounding, attacked, under deafening hurrahs, the outlying portion of the campong, at three different points. Having reached the outer portion of the campong, we came upon earthen fortifications, which were covered on the top with thorny bamboos and other obstructions. Soon openings were cut in various places and we could see the enemy, who bravely held their ground and discharged their musket points blank, so to speak. It was not until several of them had fallen, and the remainder, who continued to offer resistance, had perceived that their retreat would be cut off by our soldiers, who were forcing their way in from all sides, that the enemy took to flight in confusion, leaving behind about a hundred dead, including several chiefs, according to the guides. One of them was Panglima Polim Muda, a kinsman of the notorious Panglima Polim, headman of the XXII, Mukims.

In the official journal appears the following regarding the submission of several Atchinese States:—"H.N.M.'s steamer *Metalen Kruis*, Kip, which had been despatched by the Civil Government Commissioner and Military Commanding Officer of the second expedition on a mission to the Atchinese dependencies on the west coast of Sumatra, for the distribution of the proclamations addressed to these States, and also to cause Netherlands sovereignty to be acknowledged, arrived at Singkel on the 17th March, according to a telegram from her commander received that day by the Marine Department. At Analabu, Pulu Kayu, Susu, Laboa n Hadji, and Muki, the mission was successful, but from Terbangan no answer had yet been received. No communication had been effected with the remaining States."

A committee of gentlemen has been formed at Batavia for the purpose of giving a festive reception to the troops about to return from Atchin to that place, and, also, for the purpose of affording relief to the sick and wounded returning from the seat of war.

The Dyak rising at Sintang, in Borneo, is almost put down. Several Dyaks have submitted, and troops are in pursuit of the ringleader of the insurgents. The Assistant-Resident of Sintang has died of his wounds.

A quantity of Japanese tea from the British ship *Tamerlane*, sold by auction at Batavia on the 23rd March, brought rates of from 12f. to 18f. per chest.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The advices by the present mail extend to the 9th April; The P. and O. mail from London March 6 arrived out on the 6th April. The following summary of news is from the *Straits Times*:—

The Legislative Council has terminated its labours for the present, after a week's sitting, during which it revised the Jury Lists for Singapore and Penang, and passed the Supply Bill for the current year. At its last meeting it was resolved to vote some \$80,000 on the Supplementary Supply Bill for the present year, to be expended principally on needed public works, chief among which are the erection of two proposed new lighthouses, and improving the harbour lights at the three Settlements. This large addition to the already large contemplated expenditure this year is, however, justified by an unexpected surplus of nearly \$100,000 on last year's transactions, and by the great utility of the public works to be undertaken. The actual business of the session has not yet commenced, and will, we presume, be postponed for a time, to enable the Government to mature the measures intended to be brought forward. The Council adjourned on the 28th March, and on the 29th the Hon. J. W. W. Birch, Colonial Secretary, left in the *Pluto* for Laroot, intending to be absent about a month, the duties of his office being performed in the meantime by the Attorney-General. Mr. E. A. Irving, Assistant Colonial Secretary, is acting as Auditor-General, and Mr. E. H. Watts performs the duties of Mr. Irving's office.

The Atchin war has for the present come to a standstill. Some 3,000 troops are to remain encamped in the Kraton, which they have fortified so as to enable them to hold out against the Atchinese in the event of an attack during the absence of the rest of the forces. A notification from the Netherlands Consul appears in the last *Government Gazette* notifying the public that the Rajah of Gighen (where the last expedition landed) has given in his adherence to the Dutch Government, and that the blockade of that chief's territory has therefore been raised. It is intended to send a third expedition in October next, should peace not be concluded in the meantime.

The proprietors of the *Penang Gazette* have recently been the defendants in a suit for libel, arising out of the publication of a petition against the public vaccinator in Province Wellesley, containing a paragraph which Dr. Veitch, then deputy-superintendent of vaccination in Province Wellesley, considered as reflecting upon his own reputation, and he accordingly instituted proceedings for damages laid at \$10,000. The Court ruled that it was a case for substantial damages, and awarded \$1,000.

Sir William Hackett, Judge of Penang, goes home on leave shortly, and the next session there will be opened by the Chief Justice, Sir Thomas Sidgreaves. The criminal session here opens on the 10th April, but there are no cases of importance, and it will probably be of short duration.

Inspector Richards has during the past week been making inquiries into a case of stabbing and alleged murder committed at Pulo Dammar. A Chinaman came to the Passir Panjang station, and reported that he had on the previous day, with another Chinaman, gone to Pulo Dammar for pine-apples, but when leaving the island four Bugis had attacked them, murdered his companion, stabbed him with a spear, and forcibly taken the boat and its contents. He escaped to the shore and took refuge with some Chinamen he knew, who brought him across to the Passir Panjang station. The wounded man was sent to hospital, and Inspector Richards proceeded to the place he had pointed out to search for the body of his companion, but without avail. Mr. Richards then went to Pulo Dammar, and from information there obtained suspicion fell upon four Bugis, who it was found had fled. Their houses were searched, in one of which was found a spear, stained apparently with blood. Mr. Richards remained over night on the island, and next day continued his search, arresting only one of the suspected parties, but bringing back with him members of the family of some of the others. The man arrested was unhesitatingly identified by the Chinaman as the man who had stabbed him with a spear. Mr. Richards subsequently went on to Johore, and was provided by the Maharajah with a steam launch and officers to assist in searching for the men on another island, but the search was fruitless. There are, however, hopes that more of the suspected murderers will be apprehended.

Commercial Report.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

YOKOHAMA.—The better feeling noticed in our last report had been maintained, and a fair general business had been done. In Cotton Yarn large transactions had taken place in Nos. 16 to 24, leaving the market very bare of stock, and establishing higher prices; whilst their comparative cheapness had induced a fair business in Nos. 28 to 32, prices for the better qualities of which also showed an advance. Grey Shirtings, chiefly 7 lb., had been sold to a fair extent at the low rates previously established; and other Cotton goods, excepting Velvets and Sateens, had been in more request. A fair speculative business had been done in Mousselines-de-Laine, and quotations had slightly advanced, but at the close the demand had subsided. Plain Orleans and best qualities of Italian Cloth had been in good request. The market for Metals continued depressed.

HIOGO-OSAKA.—Since the commencement of the month of March a little more activity had manifested itself for some articles, though on the whole prices cannot be said to have improved materially. The termination of the troubles in the South it was hoped would restore confidence and re-awaken trade.

SHANGHAI.—The market for all descriptions of Piece Goods had been very quiet, and though the receipt of better accounts from the North communicated a temporary firmness, later news of an unsatisfactory nature had again weakened the market. The weather, too, had been much against business, and the Bank Order difficulty, to which allusion has already been made, and which has apparently affected Hankow to a greater extent than was the case at this port, had doubtless much to do with the stagnation. Prices must be considered as nominal.

FOOCHOW.—Sales had been:—Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., 500 pieces at \$2.27 per piece; T-Cloths, 6 lbs., 500 pieces at \$1.70 per piece.

HONG KONG.—Great dulness had continued in the market. Importers continued willing sellers, but the Chinese would only buy from hand to mouth. Advances from the north and outports were by no means encouraging, and with full supplies on the way the prospects of improvement were very remote.

CANTON.—Lead had seriously declined in value, the business doing was a hand to mouth one, and natives were offering very low prices. Soft brauds were quoted \$8 to \$8.20, W.B. \$8.25 to \$8.35. Quicksilver was still in demand and \$196 was being offered, but no sales are reported at that figure.

BATAVIA.—The market for Piece Goods had continued quiet, with a tendency however to more activity, which it was hoped would develop further after the harvest. The demand so far had been confined principally to some descriptions of Dutch staples, of which the supplies of first class makes were comparatively light; Prints had also attracted some attention but only for fresh importations of suitable styles. Quotations were generally without any improvement.

SINGAPORE.—The demand of the native traders during the fortnight had been small and there was no inclination on the part of dealers to extend their purchases beyond their immediate wants. Business had consequently been very limited and prices were unaltered.

PENANG.—In the early part of the fortnight the market had continued quiet, but during the last week there had been a spurt in the

demand for several staples, consequent upon the raising of the blockade of one of the ports of Atchin, the Rajah of which had accepted Dutch protection. Stocks of Grey Staples were very small, and prices, although not quotably altered, were firmer.

EXPORTS.

—o—
TEA.

YOKOHAMA.—Messrs. Hudson, Malcolm, and Co.'s Report says:—Our Tea market presents few features to comment on, only two or three firms are actively operating, and stocks are of very unattractive description. Settlements since last report amount to some 3,500 piculs, the bulk being low medium and good medium grades, with some quantity of common classes, at from \$9 to \$20 per picul. Arrivals are coming in very slowly, and stocks in Yokohama do not exceed 500 piculs of all descriptions. At this period of the season from the mixed and deteriorated quality of parcels on offer, it is very difficult to furnish quotations without the risk of seriously misleading our constituents; we therefore leave our prices blank, until the opening of the new season, which may now be looked for in about six weeks, when we shall resume our regular market quotations. The P.M.S.S. Alaska took for San Francisco 295,089 lbs. and for the Eastern States 251,573 lbs., raising our export for the season from Yokohama to a total of 11,456,263 lbs., this amount being rather in excess of our total export for season 1872-1873. The China has a full cargo of 900 tons, or about 450,000 lbs. for various destinations. We are unable to report anything decisive respecting the probable result of the coming season's crop, but the weather continues favourable for its development.

CANTON.—Deacon and Co.'s Report says:—A few settlements of old Tea have been made, caused, no doubt, by the better feeling existing in London. The price paid for Congou is an extreme one, considering it is made of very poor Chunchow leaf, and packed here. New District Congou has been shipped in small quantities, but as it has all been under contract we are unable to give details at present. There have been no musters shown on the market up to the present time. Chinese report that the first crop will be less by one half than that of last year, but we think it is premature on their part to judge. We may summarise sales with prices as follows:—Country Congou, 430 half-chests, at Tls. 14½; Scented Capar, 4,700 boxes, at Tls. 15½ to 19; Canton Greens, Young Hyson, 100 half-chests and 300 boxes, at Tls. 15.

SILK.

YOKOHAMA.—Better news having arrived from home, there had been some anxiety to operate and a larger business had been done. The demand, combined with a gradually decreasing stock, had caused prices to advance, and the market closed very firm. Oshus and Taysaam sorts had fully shared the improvement. In consequence of the very scanty arrivals, stock had been very much reduced, and there were hardly over 500 bales of Hanks on offer (the quality of which was decidedly inferior), with about the same quantity of Oshu and other sorts.

SHANGHAI.—Business was resumed directly after the departure of the last P. and O. mail, and for some days a fair enquiry was kept up, during which about 700 bales found buyers at somewhat higher prices, including 50 bales of Red Peacocks at Tls. 355; but previous to the close of the French mail, the advance in Exchange, and firmness on the part of holders, checked purchases, consequently for some days the settlements were only limited, until a reduction in prices, equivalent to the advance in the rates for sterling, stimulated business, and sales were made of Red Peacocks at Tls. 345, and common Teatles at Tls. 275. Settlements for the fortnight, Chinas, 1,000 bales. Total settlements since 1st June, 1873, 54,000 bales; against 1872-73, 55,100 bales; 1871-72, 48,700 bales. Comparative unsold stock on this market on the 26th March, 1874, 1,200 bales; 1873, 600 bales; 1872, 300 bales.

EXCHANGES, &c.

(For dates see first page.)

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.	4s. 4½d.	4s. 4½d.	4s. 4½d.
Shanghai " " " " " "	6s. 0d. to 6s. 0½d.	6s. 0½d.	6s. 0½d.
Canton " " " " " "			
Hong Kong " " " " " "	4s. 3½d.	4s. 4d.	4s. 4½d.
Macao " " " " " "			
Singapore " " " " " "	4s. 3½d.	4s. 4d.	4s. 4½d.
Manila " " " " " "	4s. 1½d. to 4s. 2d.	4s. 1½d. to 4s. 2½d.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

	At Shanghai	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 301	291½
" " Hong Kong	27 to 27½ dls.	—
Bar silver	Tls. 111.3.0	9½ prem.
Mexican dollars	" 73.3.0	1 prem.

SHARES AT HONG KONG.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 39 per cent. premium.
 Hong Kong Gas Company, \$70 per share.
 Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 38 per cent. discount.
 China Traders' Insurance Company, \$77½ premium.
 Hotel Shares, 60 per cent. discount.
 Hong Kong and Macao Steamboat Company, 8 per cent. premium.
 Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, \$30½ prem.
 Union Insurance Society (new shares) \$50 premium.
 China and Japan Marine Insurance Company, Tls. 102 per share.
 China Fire Insurance Company, \$30 premium.
 Victoria Fire Insurance Company, \$23 premium.
 Indo-Chinese Sugar Company, \$95 dis.
 Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, 16 per cent. prem.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At HIogo.—From London, Feb. 24, Fiery Cross; March 10, Glenartney (str.).
 At YOKOHAMA.—From London, March 15, Merse; from Cardiff, 20, Sarah Scott; from Hamburg, 20, Diamant.
 At SHANGHAI.—From London, March 19, Yorkshire (str.); from Liverpool, 19, Lancefield, Hector (str.); from London, April 30, Hong Kong (str.).
 At HONG KONG and CANTON.—From London, March 28, Yen Tai (str.); 30, Crocus (str.); from Liverpool, 28, Diomed (str.); from London, &c., previous to May 8, Derwent, Osaka, Sylvia (str.), Hochung (str.), Achilles (str.), Montgomeryshire (str.), Vancouver (str.).
 At SINGAPORE.—From London, April 5, Lord of the Isles (str.); from Liverpool, March 28, Ulysses (str.); April 1, Kedron; 3, Agamemnon (str.); from Glasgow, 5, Paou Ting (str.); from Cardiff, 4, Carolina, L. Campodonia; 5, Tre Sorelle; from Blyth, 3, Meridian; from Amsterdam, 4, Julie; from London, &c., previous to April 29, Glenearn (str.), Brisbane.
 At BATAVIA.—From Liverpool, March 16, Blanche; from Bordeaux, 24, Hoogly; from New York, Richard Busteed; from Boston, 30, Cromwell.
 At PENANG.—From London, April 5, Tchihachoff (str.); 8, Hong Kong (str.); from Liverpool, 1, Agamemnon (str.).

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—For Europe, none.
 From HIogo.—For London, Feb. 23, Gancho; March 3, Glenroy (str.); for Europe, 11, Araby Maid.
 From SHANGHAI.—For Europe, none.
 From FOCHOW.—For Europe, none.
 From HONG KONG and CANTON.—For London, March 19, Fontenay; for New York, 17, August; 13, Anna Dorothea.
 From SINGAPORE.—For Liverpool, March 28, Buena Ventura; for New York, 31, Lewis M. Lamb.
 From BATAVIA.—For Channel, April 1, Junak; for Holland, March 27, Wyberton; 29, Madura.
 From PENANG.—For London, March 31, Cardiganshire.

VESSELS LOADING.

At HIogo.—For Europe, Dorothy, Fiery Cross, Walton.
 At YOKOHAMA.—For London, Ada Iredale.
 At SHANGHAI.—For London, Hector (str.).
 At FOCHOW.—For London, none.
 At HONG KONG and CANTON.—For London, Francisco Calderon.
 At SINGAPORE.—For London, Fire Queen, Monte Allegro; for Liverpool, Kedron, Meridian; for Havre, Isabelle; for Hamburg, L. Campodonia.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At HIogo.—To London, £3 12s. 6d. to £3 16s. per ton for Rice.
 At YOKOHAMA.—To London, Light freight, £4 per 50 cubic ft.; Dead weight, £3 10s. per ton.
 At SHANGHAI.—The Hector (str.) is loading at £3 per ton of 40 ft.
 At HONG KONG and CANTON.—For London £2 15s. per ton of 40 ft.
 At SINGAPORE.—For London, the Fire Queen (766 tons) gets £3 7s. 6d. to £3 17s. 6d., and the Monte Allegro (554 tons) £3 5s. to £3 15s.; the Kedron, for Liverpool, has been fixed at £3 10s. dead weight.
 At PENANG.—There is no vessel on the berth for Europe. The a.s. Hector will fill up on arrival at £4 5s. tobacco, tapioca flour £3 10s.; measurement £4 10s.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.	Ship.	From	To
Mar. 18	Annie Braginton	Saigon	Falmouth
" 20	Carl Ritter	Do.	Do.
"	Harwich	Singapore	Boston
"	Marie	Rotterdam	Sourabaya
" 23	Aline	Saigon	Falmouth
"	A. Gunther	Do.	Do.
"	Janet Ferguson	Greenock	Singapore
" 24	Sunda	Cardiff	Batavia
"	Richard Busteed	New York	Do.
" 25	Felix Stowe	Bangkok	Falmouth
" 26	August Friedrich	Saigon	Do.
"	Anna Dorothea	Hong Kong	New York
"	Remana	Macao	Callao
"	Vanguard	Yokohama	London

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

RIOT IN THE FRENCH SETTLEMENT AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, MAY 3.—A serious riot occurred to-day in the French settlement. A Chinese mob stoned the foreigners and sacked and burnt several houses. The police fired upon the rioters and shot several of them. The Chinese Volunteers have been called out, and sailors have been landed from the European war vessels. Tranquillity is now restored, but an uneasy feeling still prevails. The Chinese population are supposed to have been excited by the French making a road interfering with the Ningpo graves. The rioters did not interfere with the English settlement.

SHANGHAI, MAY 5.—The French Consul has yielded to the representations of the Chinese authorities in the dispute relative to the road

interfering with the Ningpo graves, and matters are now perfectly quiet here.

THE ATCHIN WAR.

THE HAGUE, MAY 2.—An official despatch from Buitenzorg, dated to-day, announces that General van Swieten and his staff have arrived at Batavia in good health.

PENANG, MAY 5.—According to advices received here, 1,000 extra troops and two war vessels will remain with the Dutch garrison in Atchin, owing to the hostile attitude of the Atchinese in the vicinity of the Kraton.

PIRATES IN THE STRAITS OF MALACCA.

SINGAPORE, MAY 8.—Sir Andrew Clarke returned here yesterday from his expedition to the Linga River. On the 4th inst., with boats from Her Majesty's ships Charybdis, Avon, and Pluto, he surprised and destroyed, without loss, the piratical stockades at Bukit, Chin, and Sorban. Great quantities of tin are coming down from the interior. Supplies are being sent up.

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—BRINDISI, MAY 8.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Ceylon, with the homeward India, China, and Australia mail, arrived at 10 a.m., and the mail left at 1.40 p.m. for London.

HEAVY PORTION OF PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—ALEXANDRIA, MAY 4.—The P. and O. Company's steamer will leave at 9 a.m. to-morrow, and may be expected at Southampton about the 18th inst.

NEXT INWARD MAIL.—SUEZ, MAY 7, 12.30 p.m.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer Sindh, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day at 11 a.m. for Marseilles, where she may be expected on the 15th inst.

INWARD MAIL DUE JUNE 6.—GALLE, MAY 12.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer, Anadyr, with the inward French mails from China and Japan, left here to-day for Aden.

OUTWARD MAIL OF MAY 1.—SUEZ, MAY 8.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Simla, with the outward India and China mail of the 23rd ult.—1st inst., left at 10 o'clock, and the Lombardy at 11 this morning, for Bombay and Calcutta respectively.

OUTWARD MAIL OF APRIL 10.—GALLE, MAY 4.—The Messageries Maritimes steamers Ava, from Marseilles, April 12, left here to-day for Singapore.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—May 5, at Texel, from Batavia, Holland (str.); at Helvoet, from Foochow, Kirkland; from Java, Nestor; April 29, at Cadiz, from Manila, Cervantes; May 5, at Marseilles, from Singapore, Ocean Queen (str.); at San Francisco, from Hong Kong, J. L. Taylor; May 7, off Deal, from China and New York, The Murray; off Prawle Point, from China, Carnarvonshire; 8, at London, from Rangoon, Matthew Cay (str.); 7, at Bristol, from Sourabaya, Oriana; 8, at London, from Java, Cumberland; 9, from Colombo, Ottercaps; 7, at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Luigia; 6, at Marseilles, from Bangkok, Pactole; at New York, from Hong Kong, Hohenzollern; at the Clyde, from Proboling, Hawthorne; 6, at Texel, from Batavia, Telanak; —, at New York, from Singapore, Yvonne; April 27, at Boston, from Colombo, Witch of the Tees; May 11, at Falmouth, from Rangoon, Benlidi (str.).

DEPARTURES.—May 6, from Sunderland for Singapore, Mary Nelson; 5, from Brouwershaven, for Batavia, Mary; 8, from London, for Hong Kong; Sir Harry Parkes; 7, from Cardiff, for Singapore, Akbar; 6, from Penarth, for Singapore, Slidrecht; 7, from Bordeaux, for Saigon, St. George (str.); April 23, from Boston, for Batavia, Laura R. Burnham.

STEAMER PASSED THE SUEZ CANAL.—May 6, Europe, from Cardiff to Shanghai; 8, Warrior, from Sunderland to Batavia; Prins van Orange, from Java for Holland; Eldorado, from Colombo to London; Madura, from Batavia to Nieuwe Diep.

SPOKEN.—Anna Elizabeth, Amsterdam to Samarang, April 27, off the Start; Telanak, Batavia to Amsterdam, May 4, near the North Hinder.

CASUALTIES.—Advices from New York, April 24, state that the Old Dominion (ship), Morse, which arrived there yesterday, from Manila, received damage to rudder-head, and had sails blown away in gales encountered off the Cape of Good Hope; sprung a leak forward in the wooden ends, in upper works, and pumped up part of the cargo (sugar), put into St. John's, P.R., 5th April. Liverpool, 7th May.—The Earl of Dufferin, from Cardiff to Yokohama, has been towed here from Vigo, with damage. Rotterdam, 7th May.—The Nestor (Dutch ship), Maasdyk, from Java to this port, grounded on the Bokkegat, off Helvoet, but was got off, after discharging part of cargo. Amsterdam, May 8.—A letter dated Lisbon, April 25, from the master (Huizer) of the Vice-Admiral May, hence to Batavia, which put into Lisbon on the 20th, with damage, states that the vessel had, on the 14th, in lat. 47° N., lon. 8° W., encountered a hurricane, during which she laboured very heavily, lost sails and shipped several seas, which washed away boats, &c. The decks were started, and much water got in through them, but the vessel remained tight in other respects. The master apprehended damage to the 'tween decks cargo, but hoped to be soon ready to proceed. Rotterdam, May 8.—The Alblasterdam, Willemse, left Lisbon 6th for Singapore, after repairing.

MISCELLANEOUS.—At Suez, May 6, Prins van Oranje (str.), from Java, for Holland; Eldorado (str.), from Colombo, for London. The Admiralty have invited tenders for the conveyance of 41 tons of stores to Colombo and 86 tons to Hong Kong. The Norval, new ship, 100 A1, 1,431 tons, belonging to Messrs. Baine and Johnston, of Greenock, from the Tyne to Galle, passed Broadstairs 18th December and has not since been heard of. Fifty guineas premium has been paid. At Table Bay, April 8, Krimpen van de Lek, List, from Java.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS

- ADAMS—On the 19th March, at Hong Kong, the wife of W. Stanley Adams, M.D., of a son.
 BRENT—On the 15th March, at Yokohama, the wife of Arthur Brent, of a son.
 BORREDAILE—On the 4th May, at 92, Richmond-road, Bayswater, the wife of J. O. Borredale, of a daughter.
 BOWRA—On the 4th May, at Newlands, East Grinstead, Sussex, the wife of E. C. Bowra, Commissioner of Customs, China, of a son.
 CRAWFORD—On the 29th April, at Colne Lodge, Church-road, Upper Teddington, the wife of George Moir Crawford, of a daughter.
 HUTCHINSON—On the 3rd May, at Batavia, Java, the wife of Richard Hutchinson, of a son.
 HOLLS—On the 7th, at Twyford Abbey, Hanger-hill, Ealing, the wife of Andreas Holtz, of a daughter.
 JOHNSTONE—On the 10th March, at Yokohama, the wife of Robert Johnstone, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- BULLER—TEMPLER—On the 30th April, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, by the Rev. R. Buller, rector of Lanreath, Cornwall, uncle of the bridegroom, Richard W. Buller, son of the late Henry Buller, rector of West Parley, Dorset, to Gertrude Cornelia, eldest daughter of the late Henry Templer, Civil Service.
 GARDINER—COCKETT—On the 8th May, at Wisbech, Cambs, Henry T. Gardiner, of Goole, Yorkshire, formerly of Colombo, Ceylon, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Thomas Cockett, Chappell House, Walsoken, Norfolk.
 RYMER-JONES—JOYNER—On the 30th April, at Yokohama, Japan, Thomas Manson Rymer-Jones, M.I.C.E., eldest son of Professor Rymer-Jones, F.R.S., of Westbourne-park, to Margaret Batson, second daughter of Henry St. John Joyner, of Harrow, Middlesex.
 STRUTT—COKE—On the 2nd May, at Holkham, the Hon. Henry Strutt, eldest son of Lord Belper, to Lady Margaret Coke, daughter of the Earl of Leicester.
 YOUNGSON—ALLAN—On the 24th April, at 271, St. George's-road, Glasgow, by the Rev. John Barclay, of St. George's Church, Wm. Youngson, of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, Shanghai, son of Alex. Youngson, Roseheart, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Peter Allan, *Glasgow Herald*.

DEATHS.

- ARCHISON—On the 17th April, on board the s.s. *Patroclus*, near Port Said, on her return to England, Annie Thornton (Minnie), the beloved wife of John S. Archison, of Singapore, and eldest daughter of H. S. Macheson.
 DUNN—On the 2nd May, at his residence, 4, Laura-terrace, Plymouth, Thomas Alexander Hill Dunn, late of Shanghai, aged 58.
 FRANCIS—On the 26th Feb., at Sydney, of dysentery, contracted in Batavia, the Rev. Philip Henry Francis, second son of H. R. Francis, of Hurley, Berks, and late curate of Addlestone, Surrey, and Callington, Cornwall, aged 29.
 FRANKLYN—On the 3rd April, at Government House, Seychelles, William Hale Franklyn, Her Majesty's Chief Civil Commissioner in the Seychelles Islands, formerly of Hong Kong, aged 58.
 HARRIS—On the 26th March, at Singapore, Henry Arthur Felix Harris, eldest son of Assistant Surgeon Harris, now of Karikal, Madras, and formerly of the Straits Settlements.
 HILL—On the 5th April, at Singapore, Francis Hill, M.D., of Dublin, aged 32, Surgeon of the steamer *Hector*.
 HOLLIDAY—On the 6th May, at Ham, Surrey, aged 50, Sarah McLellan, the wife of John Holliday, of Manchester.
 KEATS—On the 2nd May, at Porthill, near Bideford, Admiral William Keats, in the 80th year of his age, nephew of the late Admiral Sir Richard Goodwin Keats, G.C.B.
 MORRIS—On the 27th April, Mowbray Morris, late manager of *The Times*, aged 56.
 METCALF—On the 13th March, at Kobe, of consumption, James Metcalf, engineer, a native of England, aged 45 years.
 SMITHS—On the 25th March, at Hong Kong, John M. W. Smiths.
 WRIGHT—On the 6th May, at Triangle House, Teignmouth, Devon, aged 22, Vernon, the beloved and only son of J. W. and M. Wright, late of Shanghai, China.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

(4th.) In answer to Sir G. BALFOUR, Mr. J. LOWTHER (Under Secretary for the Colonies) said: The Government are awaiting further information before arriving at any decision with respect to Sir A. Clarke's proposals for the appointment of a British Resident in Perak, and pending their confirmation by this Government his arrangements are altogether provisional. As soon as the correspondence is sufficiently complete it will be laid before Parliament. If there should be any deficiency in the Straits Settlements of officers speaking Malay or Chinese, the sources indicated by the hon. member—officers of the Indian Army who had been stationed in the Straits Settlements and officers of the China Consular Service—can be resorted to. The present system, however, of nomination and competitive examination, by which cadets are appointed in this country whose confirmation as permanent officers of the Colonial Government depends upon their passing a subsequent examination in a native language, has up to this time proved sufficient for the purpose.

THE ATCHIN WAR.

(4th.) Mr. KINNAIRD asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether regard being had to the continued hostilities carried on by the Government of the Netherlands against the Sultan of Atchin, any, and if so what, steps had been taken to carry out the obligations contracted by England towards Atchin under the Treaty of 1819.

Mr. DISRAELI: The question refers to many complicated transactions. I need only say at present, with reference to the Treaty of 1819 with the Sultan of Atchin, and the various complicated transactions which originated and followed that Treaty, we are of opinion that under the first Article of the Treaty of 1871 between Her Majesty and the King of the Netherlands, it would be morally impossible for us to interfere in that country under existing circumstances.

WE notice the appointment of Mr. A. B. MITFORD, for some time attached to the Legation at Yedo, as Secretary to the Board of Works and Public Buildings. It is a matter of regret that his valuable services and acquaintance with the Japanese language should be lost to the Diplomatic Service, and we believe the miserable policy pursued by the last Government is answerable for this.

WE understand that the nomination of Major-General RAINES has not been confirmed, and that Major-General Hon. F. COLBORNE, C.B., is likely to succeed to the Hong Kong command. The appointment of a successor to Admiral SHADWELL is not yet decided on.

MR. PHILLIP CURRIE has been appointed superintendent of the China department at the Foreign-office, vice Woodford.

The fourth number of Vol. II. of the *China Review* is to hand, and well maintains the standard of scholarship and literary merit which its predecessors have established. It contains, among other articles, some interesting notes on hereditary genius, by Mr. C. Gardner, a sketch of a little known Chinese sale, by Mr. H. Kopsch, and a valuable paper (anonymous) on the administration of Chinese law, and a discursive but interesting account of Christian Missions in Canton, from the pen of Mr. G. C. Bowra. The notes and queries are also of interest, and of a comprehensive character.

The *Oriental* for April gives a second chapter on Central Asian Railways, and also furnishes a second instalment of *Famine Lessons*. In a paper entitled "Some of the Leisure Moments of the Chinese" the reader is given a few specimens of the songs and humorous stories of the Celestials, which certainly lead to the impression that the Chinaman has a keen sense of humour, although of a dreamy kind. The writer, in speaking of the Chinese stage, says:—"Possibly if the Lord Chamberlain were able to appreciate the wit of the Chinese stage he would be more tardy in putting an embargo on some of the pieces which occasionally appear in an English theatre," although this license is in the writer's opinion counterbalanced by the fact that on the Chinese stage the sight of a woman in almost nature's dress is an impossibility. The songs which are given are written in such a merry strain that one cannot but feel that melancholy, who marks so broadly many of our own poets, seems to have overlooked the Chinese altogether. The stories are quaint and well worth reading.

The *Geographical Magazine* opens with a chapter on Livingstone, and amongst many papers of interest the one on the Fiji Islands is well worthy of attention.

Macmillan has a paper on Fielding, while Dr. Hillier continues his journal on Mendelssohn. The Irish story, "Castle Daly," gets interesting, and the other reading is good.

A supplementary estimate to the Navy Estimates for the year ending March 31, 1875, has been issued. The total increase does not exceed £150,000. Of this amount £55,000 is added to the dockyard vote and £95,000 for ships building by contract. The items are:—For wages of workmen to be employed on advancing ships in process of building, &c., and on construction of new boilers, £47,000; for repairing a ship as depot ship at Hong Kong, £5,000; for repairing a tug at Chatham, £8,000; for building two new vessels of the Shannon class, £50,000; and for part payment for lengthening the *Orontes*, troop-ship, and compounding the engines, £55,000.

An anonymous benefactor has given £2,400 to the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army, for the purpose of providing scholarships, which are to have the name of the "Squire Scholarships," in memory of the late Lieut.-Colonel Squire, of the Royal Engineers, who distinguished himself in the Peninsular War, and succumbed from fatigue after the siege of Badajoz.

Mr. Adderley W. Chinmo, Paymaster, R.N. (1856), late Naval and Victualling Storekeeper at Jamaica Yard, has been appointed to H.M.S. *Hector*, as additional Paymaster for Coastguard service on shore, an appointment well earned by previous long service on the China and other foreign stations.

It is proposed by his brother officers to give a dinner to Captain Glover on the 27th inst., at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Vice-Admiral Sir Hastings Yelverton, K.C.B. All the officers at present in England who served with Captain Glover in the expedition will be invited.

Capt. A. L. Walker, 99th Foot, late Brigade Major at Hong Kong, has been appointed Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Northern District. He served with the 99th Regiment throughout the campaign of 1860 in China, and received the medal with clasp.

The Austrian corvette *Archduke Frederic*, Captain T. v. Oesterreicher, was to leave on the 10th inst., *via* Suez Canal, for China and Japan, where she is to be stationed for the next two years.

It is proposed that a testimonial on vellum be presented to the Hon. Charles Hanbury Tracey, M.P., as a slight acknowledgment of valuable service rendered by him in connection with the Retirement Scheme of 1873 for the Executive ranks of the Navy.

The China Trans-Pacific Steamship Company's steamer *Vancouver* arrived at Hong Kong from London on the 8th inst., "all well," and sails for San Francisco on the 16th inst.

At the meeting of the Royal National Life Boat Institution, held on the 7th, a donation of £25 was presented, the result of a collection made at Fochow.

The P. and O. steamer *Candia* has arrived at Portsmouth with stores and a small number of naval and military officers from Cape Coast Castle.

Mr. PLOW, late of Singapore, was lost in the *Siberia* on his way out to take the post of Chief Magistrate of Lagos.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A REGISTER is kept of the Addresses of all Persons connected with the FAR EAST, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the Office or by letter.

Any Information required by Subscribers in reference to Commercial or general matters in CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, and other parts of the FAR EAST will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those Countries.

The "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS" is published Weekly on the day of departure of the mails, and contains a summary of English, Continental, and American News, Commercial and Shipping Reports, &c. Subscription, £3 5s. per annum.

The "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" is published Weekly on the arrival of the English and French mails. Subscription, £2 2s. per annum.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, MAY 11, 1874.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN CHINA.

IN our last issue we published a letter from a correspondent setting forth the wants of British merchants in China, and this letter appears to us to be, in the main, a very sensible one, and worthy of attentive consideration. The writer thinks the present a favourable opportunity for urging upon Mr. DISRAELI'S Government the wants and interests of our fellow-countrymen in the Far East, which, in his opinion, did not meet with due and proper attention at the hands of the late Administration, for, as a rule, they turned a deaf ear to all representations on this subject. Our correspondent classes the wants of British merchants in China under four distinct heads, viz., first, the abolition of licensed guilds which control trade unfairly; second, the conservancy of the treaty ports and the dredging of such rivers as require it; third, the opening of coal mines on payment of a royalty; and, fourthly, the opening of the inland waters to steamers, and the commencement of railways on land.

As to his first demand, *ça va sans dire*, for the condition of things which he describes is utterly inconsistent with both the letter and the spirit of existing treaties, and this grievance calls for speedy and prompt redress. The second ground of complaint also seems to us to be a very serious one indeed, while the remedy is easy of application, and we entirely fail to perceive in what way the present unsatisfactory state of things can possibly be defended. The Chinese Customs authorities, by virtue of treaty provisions, levy tonnage dues upon our shipping which amount to a very considerable sum every year, and in return they are undoubtedly bound "to light the coast and conserve the ports open to trade;" but, practically, they do nothing of the kind, beyond erecting a lighthouse now and again after severe pressure has been put upon them.

Although the present Customs' system has now been in operation for many years, and ought by this time to be in thorough working order, the authorities seem never to have taken the trouble to procure the necessary appliances for dredging the rivers and ports in an effectual manner, and this neglect on their part is particularly noticeable in the Shanghai river, where the bar at Woosung has become a most serious obstacle to navigation. We are glad to see that Mr. REID has brought this matter to the notice of the House of Commons, and we trust that Her MAJESTY'S Minister at Peking may in consequence receive further and more positive instructions to insist upon the Chinese Government putting the river into a proper state without any further delay. Considering the very large amount of money which has been collected in tonnage dues upon foreign shipping—a portion of which certainly ought to have been expended in remedying this evil of which our correspondent complains,—the present state of the approaches to a vast commercial centre like Shanghai shows lamentable mismanagement somewhere; and for this mismanagement the Inspector-General of Customs must be held responsible, though, of course, it is possible that Mr. HART has simply obeyed the orders of his superiors in allowing matters to come to this disgraceful pass. In this latter case there is all the more reason for the active intervention of our Minister at Peking, and his action in the matter ought to be so prompt and decisive as to admit of no procrastination, or refusal to comply with such a just and reasonable demand. We should very much

like to see a debtor and creditor statement of the Tonnage Dues Fund for the past ten or a dozen years, and to know what minutely fractional portion of the vast sums collected has been expended in a legitimate manner, and to what purposes the enormous balance has been appropriated. Such a document would, we conceive, be a remarkably interesting one, and would probably throw considerable light on matters which are now wrapped in the profoundest mystery and obscurity.

The question of the opening of coal mines is a most important one, and one which should be brought to a satisfactory solution. The introduction of railways and telegraphs, and the opening of the inland waters to steamers are likewise most desirable reforms, and we shall hail with joy the day when we can see a reasonable prospect of their being carried out; but in the meantime we doubt if they are worth a war, into which we should most certainly be driven if we adopted the course of action which our correspondent recommends. The trading part of the population of China, with which we come into contact, is favourably disposed towards our inventions for aiding commerce, and developing the hidden resources of the country, and though Feng-Shui and official obstructiveness are powerful opponents and obstacles to progress, they cannot last for ever.

INCOMPETENCY OF THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

THE *morale* of the Consular Service in China has again forced itself unpleasantly upon our notice, and we cannot refrain from expressing our opinion that it is high time some steps were taken to purify it, and improve its condition. The history of the corps during the past ten or fifteen years is, on the whole, eminently unsatisfactory, and it clearly requires weeding in all its grades. To put the matter concisely, the besetting sins of the Service appear to have been idleness and incompetence; misappropriation and mismanagement of public funds; debt, the result of extravagance or speculation; and last, though not least, what may be euphemistically called "*free living*." This list of shortcomings will, doubtless, appear a serious one, but any resident in China of a few years' standing will know that it is not even exhaustive. Some men, from idleness or incompetence, have very conclusively shown themselves unfit to hold responsible posts. One Consul used jocularly to remark that his rule of life was to spend two years in China and two years in Europe alternately; how far he carried his principles into action we cannot precisely say, but we have been credibly informed that during his last biennial period in China he did his best to damage his port, and was absent from it for nearly eleven months; that the officer on whose shoulders his duties fell could get no remuneration for performing the same, and that when this Consul was at his post, he was very frequently inaccessible to British subjects, who had a right to his counsels. At other ports the residents are driven to the belief that H. M.'s Consul has to all intents and purposes ceased to exist, for they keep aloof from the consulate and its business, except on very extraordinary occasions.

To turn in another direction;—we need hardly remind our readers that in recent years Her MAJESTY'S Government has found itself compelled to institute more than one criminal prosecution against Consular officers, and that the public funds have been notoriously mismanaged at more than one Consulate. With regard to debt (though it is hardly necessary to make any remark on that head), it is a matter of current belief that gentlemen who have been in China double the number of years that are sufficient to entitle them to home leave, are unable to come to England on account of their creditors; but the last of the items in our schedule is the one to which the most serious attention of the authorities should first be directed, and it is idle for them to urge that they do not take cognisance of the private morals of Her MAJESTY'S servants. We assert that a man cannot be a good and efficient public servant, if he be living in a state of almost open immorality and self-indulgence. In recent years matters have sometimes got to such a pitch that men have been compelled to go on leave, whether they like it or not, and so outrageous has been their behaviour that they have been refused passages by commanders of vessels. With regard to the class of

misbehaviour to which we are now alluding, we maintain that the authorities at Peking are not free from blame, inasmuch as they have stationed at isolated and lonely places men who were notoriously of unsteady habits.

It is our opinion that the study of Chinese at Peking is answerable for many of the *laches* of the junior members of the Consular Service, and it is to be emphatically condemned. What can we expect if a body of mere boys, fresh from school, is collected at a place like the Chinese capital, with no real occupation, for we cannot allow that the study of Chinese is sufficient for that purpose. The natural result must be habits of idleness and self-indulgence, which are further fostered by the absurd manner in which the Service is now overmanned. Again, we consider that it is very undesirable to expose the younger and comparatively untried members of the corps to the temptations of even a temporary residence in Shanghai, except under the almost impossible conditions of a rigid control and supervision. Advices from that port repeatedly report the defalcation and absconding of clerks or managers in consequence of horse racing or some similar description of gambling. In point of fact, we are almost forced to the conclusion that the Duke of SOMERSET very nearly hit the mark when he termed Shanghai a "sink of iniquity." We do trust, however, that some portion of the community will feel it their duty to take steps to stop such scandalous living. In conclusion, if one refers to the whole Consular corps in China, the number of imbeciles far exceeds that of useful and efficient men, and those in the latter category are getting fewer and fewer, as the really efficient officers, disgusted with the state of the Service no less than the parsimony of its administration, are ready, at the slightest inducement, to retire, and seek some more congenial and more lucrative occupation. Under all the circumstances of the case, we trust that the present Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs will consider the lamentable condition of the Service of sufficient importance to give it his serious attention, and effect a reform and reconstitution.

AMONG the passengers by the last mail to Hong Kong we observe the name of Mr. JAMES RUSSELL, police magistrate in the Colony, who returns to duty after two years' leave of absence. Mr. RUSSELL's leave appears to have been well spent, for we see that his name occurs in the Dublin University list of honours of this year as having been admitted to the honour of an LL.B. degree, and as having carried off the University gold medal. He has also been called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, with a special dispensation of four terms.

WE understand that Mr. JOHN WALSHAM, whose appointment as Secretary of Legation at Peking we noticed some months since, has been allowed to resign this post and the diplomatic service, and it is probable that Mr. HUGH FRASER, who was attached to the Legation at Peking in 1867, will have the appointment conferred on him.

HER MAJESTY the QUEEN has been graciously pleased to accept a copy of the "Illustrations of China and its People," and to confer a mark of her appreciation of its merits by presenting the author, Mr. J. THOMSON, with a handsome gold medal.

MR. CONSUL-GENERAL KNOX arrived by last mail from Bangkok, on leave of absence. Mr. W. H. NEWMAN has assumed charge of the Consulate during his absence.

THE ATCHIN WAR.

(FROM OUR DUTCH CORRESPONDENT.)

The Liberal paper *Het Vaderland* publishes a private letter from an officer of the second Atchin expedition. It is dated at Pinajong, March 15th. After having stated that 600 men are employed in making the Kraton ready for a garrison of 2,000 to 2,500 soldiers, and that at other points arrangements are being made for permanent occupation, the correspondent says:—

When this is done the rainy season will certainly have set in, and the greatest part of the expedition will leave. As you will have seen from the telegrams, there is no better feeling displayed amongst the tribes, and we are in the same position as we were a month ago. The Rajah's of Pedir and Meruska are in the neighbourhood of the Kraton, and the people do not offer the least sign of yielding. On the contrary, the arrogance of the enemy is increasing. Behind Pinajong we can see *benTINGS* near Lemboe, from whence every day small corps of soldiers emerge and fire on us from a distance. At the same time people are continually arriving from Longbatta and Lampo Idjoe (Kampongs), which are once more occupied by the enemy, and which are enormously reinforced. When I add that Ketapan, Doea, Lan-termin, and Pejaroem have been re-taken by the Atchinese, it will be clear to you that we, properly speaking, are closely surrounded by the enemy in a half circle. It is a strange situation that the expedition, so strong and so well-equipped, continues so inactive. It will please the foe, because they know that when some months have elapsed, and the rainy season has set in, we cannot do them any harm; but it does not please us at all, and I shall be surprised if it pleases people at home. There is but one opinion about the management of the expedition, and this is anything but favourable. I don't speak of the endless rests after every fight, but nobody comprehends why the enemy was not pursued and totally dispersed when they evacuated the Kraton; why the General did not prevent them, while under the fire from our guns, reinforcing and reorganising themselves, and why we remain here with idle hands. Certainly the Atchinese do not comprehend it, because they are the most military people of the whole Archipelago, and it certainly proves that but very little knowledge of mankind is possessed by those among whom the conviction prevails that such a people can be appeased by fine proclamations, and that they will give way while still able to defend their independence. Some suggest that General Van Swieten dislikes to expose the troops to new losses by letting them fight again. But in point of fact the troops of the expedition have been, by bivouacking such a long time, more debilitated than they would have been by fighting. Notwithstanding the reinforcements which have arrived, the battalions are decreased by one-half of their original strength by sickness, and that which could have been done a month ago with little trouble will now cost much labour and loss to effect.

It is quite certain that we shall have to fight again, for we are now in the midst of a people who will expel us, if we do not expel them. Moreover, we are obliged to protect the Rajah of Meraksa Toekoe Nek, who, if we do not protect him, will soon rejoin the Atchinese. The enemy every day shows his teeth, and has no intention to surrender, so that I do not think that the future is very brilliant. It is said that the General is discouraged because his prospects have not been realised, and that he cannot at present act on the offensive. I do not know what to believe, but if General Van Swieten does not recommence operations before May, then that which would have cost in March but little bloodshed, will cost treble. The neighbourhood of the Kraton must be cleared, and the Rajahs of Pedir, Panglima Polim, and Iman Longbatta must be brought to reason by force of arms. They have no deficiency of arms and provisions.

Atchin is a large country; the ground is fertile, the population numerous; there is always opportunity to import from Penang and Singapore opium, salt, rice and arms. Thus the war can be continued for years. I think that our General would have been more successful if he had followed the example set by Pelissier in Algiers, Michiels on the West Coast of Sumatra, and Verspyck at Bandjermassing. On the 18th of last month some men-of-war were sent east and west with proclamations, in order to induce a number of Rajahs to subject themselves to our patriarchal authority, but up to this moment the result has not been favourable. Except Edi, only a very small Power, Djolo, has taken any notice of the proclamation. The chief of Simpang Olim asked, as Indian *diplomates* generally do, a delay of six months, and in the meanwhile he is arming himself. Those of Perlah and Merban act in the same way, but they think that they can be ready with an answer in three months. No replies are yet forthcoming from the West Coast. Thus the future is very dark.

The *Amsterdamsche Courant*, another Liberal paper, publishes the following extracts from a private letter:—

I share the general opinion of discontent. In the beginning we had a battle every one or two weeks. On the 14th of December the foe was utterly defeated and discouraged; but we did not profit by this fact, but gave him the necessary time to recover. On the 25th, when ten days had been lost, reconnoitring was ordered, which resulted in a two days' fight, and which caused two hundred men to be put *hors de combat*, without our gaining any advantage. On the 29th more reconnoitring took place, followed by a rest till the 6th of January. The enemy made a good use of his rest, as we afterwards experienced. When Missigit was taken we rested again till the 12th of January, on which date we captured a couple of fortresses on the west side of the Kraton. On the 29th more reconnoitring followed, which ended so badly that we prefer to hold our tongue about it. From the 29th of January till the 12th of February there was more rest. On the last-named day and the three following days the Kampongs Bitak and Katapa Doewa were taken, but this success had no practical result, as they were immediately evacuated. Since then no fights have taken place; not because there are no enemies, for more than 4,000 Atchinese are in the vicinity of Langoegoen and Lemboe, a short distance from our camp, and on the south of the Kraton there is a mass of enemies in the Kampongs.

These letters are of course not reproduced by the papers which belong to the supporters of Messrs. Fransen Van de Putte and Van Swieten. I therefore translate them for the benefit of your readers in Java, because it is quite certain that the Dutch mail paper will refrain from their publication.

Miscellaneous.

CHURCH MISSIONARY WORK IN JAPAN.

Speaking at a meeting at Salisbury in aid of the Church Missionary Society, last week, the Rev. G. Ensor, formerly a missionary in Japan, gave an account of the society's work there. After referring to the presence in England of a large number of Japanese youths, who have come to this country for the special purpose of learning the arts and sciences, and to the importance of endeavouring to spiritualise the increasing spirit of enterprise and independence which characterises the more intelligent natives of Japan, he proceeded to describe the mineral and other resources of the country. He then spoke of the introduction of the Roman Catholic religion into it, and the severe measures which the Japanese Government employed towards many Japanese who had become converts to the Romish faith—the Government being determined to exterminate it and all its adherents from the country in consequence of the discovery of a Jesuitical conspiracy. The Japanese Government had ever since been suspicious of missionaries, and, in support of his statement that this feeling of hostility was due to the conduct of the Jesuits in that country, he read a letter which he had recently received from a Japanese gentleman of high rank, who had just returned to his own country from London, in which he stated that Japan was not yet free from the prejudices which had been created by the misconduct of the Jesuits, and expressed the hope that those prejudices would soon pass away and the country be left free and open to the operations of Protestant missionaries. The writer of that letter, the rev. gentleman said, had been baptised in the English Church, and he believed he would stand by the missionaries and help them to preach that Gospel in his own country which he had learned to love in England. Such was the hostility of the Japanese Government that 300 pieces of silver were placed upon the head of any person who recognised Christianity; and that was the feeling of the ruling powers when he arrived in the country as a missionary. To build a church or school, therefore, was out of the question, and to preach to the people under the trees was equally impossible. The only course left to him, consequently, was to receive any visitors who might choose to come to him in his own house. Seeing that that was the only course left open to him, he did not expect to be able to do much missionary work; but he soon had occasion to wonder at the large number of visitors who after dark came stealthily to visit him. Many anxious inquirers came to him asking to be taught, and to them he gave Bibles and tracts, for which his visitors were prepared to give any price. Among his visitors were even members of the Japanese priesthood, who were so eager to obtain Bibles that they would give gold for them. The work, therefore, went on, and the interest deepened. Though his visitors knew that their coming to his house laid them open to the perils which the Government knew only too well how to impose, and though they felt that in every visit they paid him they carried their lives in their hands, still they continued to come regularly, sometimes in couples, to hold prayer meetings together. He then went on to describe the seizure of a village of native Roman Catholics by order of the Government, and expressed his regret that now-a-days he scarce dared say a word even in Protestant England against the Roman Catholic faith without giving offence to some of his hearers, when the Rev. E. N. Thwaites, amid loud applause, said he need have no fear in that meeting, as they were all hearty Protestants. The Rev. G. Ensor next gave a number of interesting anecdotes relating to several converts who became Protestants under his influence, and to the extraordinary zeal which several of them displayed in imparting to their countrymen the knowledge which they had themselves obtained through him. He also produced several letters which he had received from some of the most ardent and faithful, and concluded by urging his hearers to give a hearty support to such a glorious work.

THE MALAY PENINSULA.

A letter appears in *The Times* of the 5th inst. from a correspondent at Pulo Pangkor, in which the affairs on the Malay Peninsula are dealt with. The writer gives an account of the quarrel between the See-Kuans and the Go-Kuans, and of the interference of the British Government, resulting in promises of better behaviour on the part of the Malays for the future. "Thus," says the writer, speaking of the conference with the Malay Chiefs and the Governor, "ended the conference of Pulo Pangkor, by which in a few days had been settled questions which for years past have been a thorn in the sides of diplomatists. By the tact and diplomacy of the Governor a sanguinary conflict has been ended. The piratical boats have been surrendered, a pledge entered into for the future good behaviour of the Chinese, territory which has formed the subject of endless arguments and claims ever since 1826 has at length been handed over to the British Government, and hopes of the future welfare of the Malay Government have really some foundation now that the native rulers are to be assisted by British officers residing at their Courts."

THE ANTIQUITIES OF SIAM AND CAMBOJA.

On the 1st inst. Mr. H. G. Kennedy read a paper before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on the subject of the Antiquities of Siam and Camboja, with some notice of the condition of those countries at the present day. The following is the substance of Mr. Kennedy's remarks:—

I am deeply conscious of the insufficiency of my acquaintance with the subject which I have undertaken to bring forward, and I must therefore begin by claiming the indulgence of my auditors for one who can command but a little brief leisure to devote to Oriental inquiries, and who, during five years spent in Indo-China, had practically none of the needful books at command. Having, however, been honoured with a request from this Society to give them the benefit of such knowledge as I possess respecting two countries with which Englishmen are but little acquainted, I thought it right to comply with the suggestion. The past history of Indo-China, or rather of Camboja—for it is round that kingdom that the chief interest centres—though capable, as I be-

lieve, of considerable elucidation, yet requires for its investigation the co-operative efforts of scholars who may chance to reside in various Eastern countries, as well as of the learned who make Oriental antiquities their special study at home. This will become more apparent when I enter into detail. The hope of awakening others of greater ability and scholarship than I can pretend to possess to the study of the remarkable yet mysterious ruins of Camboja, and of inducing further research into the notices of that great kingdom contained in the annals of China, and, it may well be, of other neighbouring nations, is the principal reason which has led me to present myself before you to-night. A further motive is because I think it much to be regretted that the results of Dr. Bastian's travels in Indo-China, which are contained in several very elaborate volumes, have been left untranslated—sealed books to those who, like myself, are so unfortunate as to be unfamiliar with German. Dr. Thorel, one of the members of the recent French Scientific Expedition into Indo-China, remarks, in his notice of the anthropology of the Indo-Chinese races, that the Cambojans, the Laotians, the Siamese, and probably the Birmans, "possess a genuine civilisation . . . uniformly based on the Chinese civilisation." This conclusion I venture to think is open to considerable question. The Laotians and the Siamese are well known to be branches of the same stock. As to the Cambojans, though they speak a different tongue, yet they now-a-days wear their hair and attire themselves precisely as the Siamese do, and follow, to all appearance, manners and usages exactly the same. Now with respect to the Siamese, their language is indeed tonic (a point of slight importance if we discover tones to be a fashion imitated from China and of modern growth), and monosyllabic, belonging therefore to the Mongolian family; and continual inter-marriage for several centuries with Chinese immigrants has had a most marked effect on the facial configuration of the race. But there are several points on which more information is yet needed, which should lead us to pause before making up our minds that the civilisation of Laos and Siam is a civilisation introduced from China. The Siamese are simply the most powerful tribe among the Laos; and we know that, advancing from Northern Laos, from what are commonly called the Shan States, they gradually pushed southwards till they founded Ayuthia in A.D. 1350. "This date is an ascertained fact," to quote the words of the late King; but even he, though he made special search, was unable to carry the origin of his nation to an earlier epoch. As to the organisation and the usages of the Siamese State, all I have time to do on the present occasion is to touch upon some prominent peculiarities, and I shall ask those familiar with the Chinese to tell me whether the practices I refer to have their counterparts in the Celestial Empire. In the first place, we find two kings in Siam—the major king and the subordinate king. The second king seems to take no very active part in the administration of the State. The fact is, he is the king-elect—the *rex designatus*; and thus a war of succession—so common in Eastern countries—is avoided. This I believe to be the origin of the institution. When in Camboja I asked the sovereign of that country whether there was or ought to be a second king there, and he told me that if his people asked to have one appointed, it would be contrary to usage not to assent to their demands. Now, I am not aware—I rather ask scholars to tell me—whether this institution of a major king and a subordinate king has existed also in ancient Indian monarchies. In ancient Camboja there is reason to believe that the second king was one of their institutions, and that the term Yuvareja was applied to him. Thus one of their legends gives an account of their national origin, and says that "Long ago one of their kings, a great and wise monarch, having unanimous complaints made by his people against his own son, who was Obbarsaj," that is, second king, &c. And so late as 1809 the chronicles tell us that two younger sons of a deceased Cambojan ruler, their eldest brother being then on the throne, received from the King of Siam, their Suzerain, the titles of Obbojreach and Obbarach. I take these last particulars from M. Garnier's book, but I arrived at my own conclusions on the subject independently of him. The rites and solemnities which take place at a Siamese State festival, whether it be a coronation, a purification, a hair-cutting, or what not, are in nearly every case Brahminical. There is a temple of Brahmin priests at Bangkok, and the institution is maintained by the State in order that these Brahmins may direct and superintend the ceremonials. It is somewhat startling to find a ceremonial enacted at the present day which is nothing more than the ancient Abisheka rite, as ordained by the Brahmins in writings possessing an antiquity which I do not pretend to determine. As the King in Siam was crowned yesterday, so very probably were Indian sovereigns consecrated 3,000 years ago. The Abisheka coronation rites, in a form more or less complete, would appear to be adopted, not by the Kings of Siam only, but by the tributary princes in the Laos States. When we consider the hardly-disguised policy which the French are pursuing in Indo-China—how they seek to detach the Laos States and Siamese Camboja from the jurisdiction of Bangkok, and to bring them into their own control—it is hard to understand why the Siamese authorities were so shortsighted as to concede a royal title, and therefore increased independence, to one of their tributaries, who has been hitherto very strictly submissive to their rule.

What we already know concerning the early history of the Lao-Siamese race I have already briefly described. It remains for us to inquire whether the original source whence these Shan tribes spread southwards can be traced to some still earlier point, before their own records took shape and their social consolidation began. Mr. Cooper, in his "Mishmee Hills," has lately given us some account of these Khamtees, a race inhabiting in part the upper waters of the Brahmaputra, just on the borders of our own frontier stations; but their stronghold is the Irrawaddy, in the extreme north of Birma. The description of their dress corresponds exactly with that of the Siamese, but they seem to wear their hair tied up in a knot, and in this respect they differ from the modern inhabitants of Siam. Other curious particulars of Khamtee customs are related in Mr. Cooper's book; and it certainly seems to me as if we had in this wild tribe—one of those dwelling on the border land between Birma and Thibet—a branch of the Lao-Siamese race, which, if not actually the original stock, will at any rate show us what manner of men the Shan tribes were before they founded cities and established

for themselves independent states. The Khamtees must have split from the main body of the Laos at a very recent period indeed, otherwise the languages would not have been so closely similar; but the Khamtees are savages and Buddhists, hence the Laos must have lately—possibly long subsequent to their conversion to Buddhism—have been savages too. Now we have seen that these Laos or Siamese did not get so far south as Ayuthia till 1350, whereas the Fou-nan—which Wade and others have taken to be Siam—is a civilised Indo-Chinese nation described or referred to by the Chinese historians many centuries before the year A.D. 1300. These considerations make it clear that Fou-nan, at any rate, cannot be Siam. With respect to Camboja it is, of course, a very simple matter to determine both the actual limits of the modern kingdom, and the precise provinces which have at various periods during the last 300 years fallen wholly under Siamese rule; but to settle with any approach to accuracy the area over which the ancient Kambojan Empire once dominated is a much more difficult task. The Cambojas are frequently mentioned in ancient Indian literature; for example, in the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, and the Puranas they are spoken of along with the Sakas, the Yavans, the Pahlavas, and other barbarian or outcast tribes. I do not, of course, pretend to identify the Indo-Chinese kingdom with the country referred to by the Indian poets; on the contrary, I incline to the belief that the name is merely a title assumed or borrowed by the Cambojan rulers at some remote period in their history, from a fondness for the adoption of grand Indian terms and forms of speech. Among the Chinese historians in early times the Cambojan Empire was styled Founan, a term which we are informed occurs for the last time in the annals of the Thang dynasty, and for the first time about 1109 A.C., in a fragment from the Chinese chronicles, the original of which has not yet been discovered. The Annamese refer to the country Pho-nam, apparently an identical title, but afterwards they apply the term Chan-tap. This same name occurs in the annals of the Chinese Emperor Lung, King (1565-71). The King of Siam made war against Chan-tap, de-throned its king, and appropriated his territory. There can be no doubt that Camboja is meant, though there is a discrepancy of about ten years between the Chinese and Siamese dates. It would be, perhaps, unsafe, with our present scanty knowledge, to conclude that Chan-lap of the Annamese, and Tchih-la of the Chinese are the same term, but there is at any rate considerable similarity in the names.

These particulars may seem somewhat tediously minute, but I have given them on the chance that the information may be of use in enabling others resident in China, Ceylon, or elsewhere, to identify allusion to Camboja, and perhaps bring further historical notices of that country to light. As to the ruins themselves, there are upwards of twenty distinct groups, which have already been examined by Europeans with more or less care. The principal remains are the ruins of the great temple, known as Ongur or Nakhon Wat, and the ruins of the ancient capital, three miles further to the north; but there are other relics of great importance, some within a radius of fifty miles from the ancient capital, some more distant at Korat, in Laos, or in the southern provinces of Camboja. These are not temples merely, and simple pagodas, but vast banked-up causeways running high and dry above the autumn inundations, and doubtless uniting city to city in times long gone by. There are huge square reservoirs, faced with brick or stone, and constructed for the use of a population that must plainly have been a dense one. These reservoirs are found not merely in the temples and the cities, but at frequent intervals alongside what were anciently the main highways. The rivers were crossed with handsomely balustraded bridges, built on archways and constructed on stone, and the whole character of the ruins, from the grandeur, from the extended area on which they occur, as well as from the number and variety, bears silent, but unmistakable witness to the existence of a very great, powerful, and populous empire, which has passed from history, and left, so far as is yet known, not one single written chronicle of its own behind. Whether any masonic marks are to be found on the columns or other sculptures I do not know. Such marks are discovered, I believe, by the explorers in Palestine, but in Camboja nobody yet seems to have inquired into this point. The quarries from which the stones for Ongur Wat and the other temples around it were procured, lie about 30 miles from the ancient capital, at the foot of a low range of jungle-clad hills; and there, not only may the marks of the masons' chisels, and the touch of many a vanished hand still be discovered, but blocks half severed from the parent rock are to be seen too, just as they were left when the labourers were suddenly interrupted long centuries ago. There are a good many groups of these Cambojan ruins, which, though known to exist in localities much more accessible than those to which I have just referred, have, unfortunately, not yet been examined by Europeans. For example, two days north of Prekan, in Camboja proper, are some remains styled Caker; near Phimai, in the province of Korat, are some stone temples, which have been photographed by a Siamese artist; and again at Souven, in Laos, remains are to be found which the natives allege to be of great importance. I stumbled upon some myself on the lonely bank of an unfrequented river, but the jungle was so dense, and my time so short, that I cannot at all tell whether they were of great extent or the reverse. Further careful exploration is much to be desired, more particularly as inscriptions frequently turn up, and these, if collected and examined, might throw a flood of light on the history of the race. From the very incomplete examination which I made of the ancient capital, and of the ruins in its vicinity, I gathered the general impression that though, as years rolled on, the destruction of these antiquities is being swiftly and surely accomplished, it was not the hand of time that dealt the first and fatal blow. I rather seemed to see the traces of some sudden and complete overthrow, of the capture of the city by an invading army, and of the subsequent ravages of an unsparing conqueror and his host. In one temple, for example, which I visited, the stone-vaulted doorways had been bricked half-way up, as though for purposes of hasty defence, and everywhere, though there are no marks of cannon shot, yet we find idols with arms and noses knocked off, and cornices which apparently have been mutilated by the hands of men, or split perhaps by the heat of the flames

when the bamboo huts clustered round them were set on fire. Now let me say a word or two as to the inscriptions which are to be found among them. There are, at any rate, three styles of writing adopted. I do not say that the languages differ; I suspect they will be found to be in all cases identical; but the characters though fundamentally the same, yet manifestly differ in their configuration, and belong, as I presume, therefore to different epochs. I have not accomplished a complete solution of the inscriptions. The Frenchmen hitherto have been equally unsuccessful, and I may add that others who have submitted some of the inscriptions to men of learning among the Cambojans and the Siamese have obtained renderings which always differ the one from the other.

Enough has, I believe, been said to show that Tchih-la is indeed Camboja, and Tchih-la can on other evidence be proved to have been also Fou-nan. Who, then, were these temple builders? Were they in their generations the green and vigorous foliage of the same Cambojan tree, which we still see, with its sap almost dried up, shorn of its most glorious branches, shivered by the thunderbolts of war, and resting now on the props of Siamese protection, now kept from falling by the iron bands with which France has girdled it around? Or were they men of some wholly different race, whose name and lineage have been utterly blotted out? Much may be done to settle this question when the inscriptions shall have been fully deciphered. It seems difficult to conceive that men naturally so indolent and easy-going as the modern Cambojans—and the Siamese are no better—could ever have made these gigantic, solid causeways, these stone bridges, enfaced tanks, and megalithic temples. But then if it was some other—now extinct—race who made these works, how comes it that they, with their superior energy, were swept away by the Laos and Siamese, timid tribes who really have no fight in them at all? This is a question which I feel quite unable to answer. Time and trouble are needed to clear up the mysteries which hang around this strange Cambojan people. Bastian has accomplished much, but his researches are not accessible to the body of English readers. The French, too, are doing something to further the investigation, but in England, unfortunately, no serious effort seems yet to have been made to enlarge our acquaintance with Indo-China, and it is to this object I wish to invite the attention, both of those who seek an interesting field for travel and of those who make Asiatic researches their special study, either in the East or at home.

MR. WILLIAM HALES FRANKLYN, Her Majesty's Chief Civil Commissioner in the Seychelles Islands, died on the 3rd ult., in his fifty-eighth year. Mr. Franklyn began life in the mercantile marine, in which he held an extra certificate of competency as commander. He was in business in Hong Kong from 1846 to 1850. He commanded the steam transport *Tonning*, the leading ship in the first division of transports in the expeditionary force landed in the Crimea in September 1855. During the war with Russia he was honourably mentioned by Lord Clyde and other distinguished officers, and received a vote of thanks and a silver salver from the North of Europe Steam Navigation Company for his exertions in saving life during the hurricane at Balaklava in November 1855. In 1860 he was appointed a magistrate and Government agent at Nainaimo, in Vancouver's Island; and in 1868 he was nominated Civil Commissioner in the Seychelles.

THE will and codicil of Hans David Christopher Satow, who died on the 2nd ult., have been proved by Mrs. Margaret Satow, the widow, David Satow, the son, Joseph Allen and Arthur John Allen, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. Testator leaves to his widow a pecuniary legacy of £300 and his household furniture absolutely, an annuity of £600 and his freehold house at Clapham for life; to his executors, £100 each for their trouble; to his son, Theodor Mason Satow, an annuity of £150; and the residue to all his children except his said son Theodor.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM HUTCHEON HALL, K.C.B., has presented the Duke of Edinburgh with a very handsomely bound original edition of Captain Basil Hall's voyage of discovery to Corea and the Loo Choo Islands, in which expedition the Admiral served as midshipman—containing the first reliable maps and charts of those still not very familiar portions of the globe.

THE *Levant Herald* states that Hassan Effendi Hindi, proprietor of a well-known establishment for the sale of Indian and Chinese curiosities, has received a commission to buy old white porcelain for the Sultan, and has left for Yokohama and Canton, via London and New York. He is to return in five or six months.

BEFORE submitting to the decisions of the International Commission, M. de Lesseps requested the Italian Government to propose to the other Powers the neutralisation and purchase of the Suez Canal. This the Cabinet declined, declaring that it would act in concert with England and the other Powers in accepting the decision of the Commission.

THE German Ambassador and Mr. de Bussche dined with the Marquis of Exeter and the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms at their Mess, St. James's Palace, on the 5th inst.

Monetary and Commercial.

Tenders for £200,000 in bills on India were received on the 6th inst. at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £143,900; and to Bombay, £56,100. Tenders on Calcutta and Bombay at 1s. 10½d. will receive about 26 per cent. The demand for the means of remittance to the East, as shown in these figures, is only moderate.

Japanese Securities have been firm in tone, but not active. The Nine per Cent. Loan closes at 105 to 107, the Seven per Cents. at 95 to 97. Messrs. Schroder and Co. announce the drawing of series E, amounting to £100,000, of the Loan for £1,000,000 sterling, 1870, which will be paid off at par on the

1st August next. The following are the numbers of the bonds which have been drawn :—

Nos. 81 to 100, 20 Bonds of £1,000 each	...	£20,000
Nos. 161 to 200, 40 Bonds of £500 each	...	20,000
Nos. 2,401 to 3,000, 600 Bonds of £100 each	...	60,000
Total	...	£100,000

The Crown Agents for the Colonies announce the payment on the 15th inst. of the interest then due on the Ceylon Government Six per Cent. Railway Debentures.

Further commercial failures are reported. Petitions for liquidation have been filed in the Bradford County Court by Messrs. Foster and Hinings, of Bradford, woolstaplers, with liabilities of £30,000; by Mr. John Foster, manufacturer, of Farsley, with liabilities of £8,000; by Mr. W. Lister Greenhough, of Dudley-hill, woolstapler and topmaker, with liabilities of £30,000; and by Mr. Moses Topham, manufacturer, of New Leeds, Bradford, with liabilities of £18,000. A petition for liquidation has been presented by Edward Johann Hugo Theodore Frolich, of Fenchurch-street, merchant, whose liabilities are returned at £46,000.

The failure is reported from Hamburg of Messrs. Krummel and Mielitzer, merchants, largely engaged in the Japan trade. Rumours are current of difficulties among others firms connected with the trade.

The general meeting of the Deutsche Bank was held at Berlin on the 4th inst., when the directors' report showed a favourable balance of 973,839 thalers, which had enabled them to declare a dividend of 4 per cent, appropriating 369,822 thalers to the reserve fund, and carrying forward 4,017 thalers. The report and balance-sheet will be found in full in our advertisement columns.

The traffic receipts of the Eastern Telegraph Company (Limited) for the month of April amounted to £30,766, against £30,893 in the corresponding period of 1873. The traffic receipts of the Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company (Limited) for the month amounted to £16,670, against £18,393 in the corresponding period of 1873. The total traffic receipts of the Great Northern Telegraph Company for the month have been £354,815, in 1873 £241,251.

Mr. Andrew Cassels has resigned the chairmanship and his seat at the Board of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, in consequence of having been appointed a member of the Council of India. This is the first instance in which any one connected with the mercantile interests has been placed on the Council.

In the case of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China v. Henderson and others, the decision of the Supreme Court of Hong Kong, in respect to the proceeds of certain goods, which the Supreme Court pronounced in favour of the respondents, has been reversed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The partnership between Messrs. John Thomas Mounsey, Frederick Jerdein, and John Ewart, of Fenchurch-street, tea brokers, has been dissolved, so far as regards Mr. Jerdein.

The sales of Bar Silver, which have been effected at 58½d. per oz., have been entirely for the Continent, the demand for India having again subsided in consequence of the lower rates of exchange just reported. Mexican Dollars received by the Royal Mail and French steamers have been sold at 4s. 10½d. per oz., exhibiting a rise of ¾d. per oz. They have been purchased for China.

The bullion per P. and O. steamer *Malwa*, which left Southampton May 7, was, in gold, to Galle, £85; in silver, to Hong Kong, £31,494; to Penang, £37,150; to Shanghai, £60,520; to Singapore, £81,875. Total in gold, £85; in silver, £211,039.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Shepard, Harrison, and Rehden's Circular says:—Since the declaration of the Budget transactions have been of an unimportant character, leading to the inference that dealers throughout the country held larger stocks than was generally expected. The market, despite the limited and retail nature of the business, has ruled firm, though we are not likely to see an improved demand until definite news is received as to the doings in the New Season's Teas. A few small parcels of New Tayshan district leaf have come to hand, and sold at 1s. 10d. to 2s. per lb. The Continental trade has been confined to occasional small purchases of fine Congou; to New York and Canada demand has ceased, owing to a duty being reimposed. Deliveries do not compare favourably, being—

	1874.	1873.
Home Consumption for London from	lbs.	lbs.
1st January to 30th April	32,541,500	32,389,000
Export do. do.	8,150,000	10,400,000
Sent Coastwise do. do.	12,000,000	12,100,000
Total delivered	52,691,500	54,889,000

Black.—Red leaf : Siftings at 5½d. to 6d. have been in some request, leafy kinds at 9d. to 11d. are scarce; flavoury kinds at 11½d. to 1s., and Sayune kinds at 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 2d. have sold at slightly easier rates. Kaisow kinds and medium Kaisow at 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 6d. are scarce; fine and finest Kaisow at 1s. 9d. to 2s. 2d. in limited demand. Paklin;

No sales from first hands. Tayshan : Good common to fair is saleable at 11d. to 1s., medium kinds at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.; New Season's have sold at 1s. 10d. to 2s., being extreme prices, owing to the small quantity so far to hand; the incoming French mail steamer brings further supplies. Black leaf : Imports are smaller than for some years past of common Shantam Congou. That classed under the head of "Good common to fair" is worth 11½d. to 1s. 1d. per lb.; good to medium at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d. is comparatively scarce, though apparently ample to meet current small requirements. In good medium to finest at 1s. 6d. to 2s. 2d. business is of quite a retail character. Souchong : A few sales at easy rates. Oolong : But little passing. Scented Teas : Canton Orange Pekoe is now seldom asked for, and it is evident Foochow made has taken its place. Caper : A general desire on the part of importers to be making sales has led to some extensive transactions at an average decline of 1d. to 2d. per lb. (olive colour at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d. showing the greatest fall). Quotations close as follows :—8d. to 10d. for clean common to fair, 11d. to 1s. 1d. for good to medium, glazed kinds; 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. for good medium, olive coloured strong scented; the few fine and finest (glazed) are not saleable at the asking prices. Foochow Scented Orange Pekoe : Few parcels in first hands. Green : The market for Ping Suey kinds does not improve, though prices rule low. For this class to again command a regular sale quality must be preferable to that sent from China the past two or three seasons; that this class of Tea can be manufactured of superior quality, and to suit the requirements, there is no doubt. Moyune of true quality commands high figures, No. 1 Gunpowder realising 4s., No. 1 Young Hyson 3s., and No. 1 Imperial 2s. 6d. per lb. Japan Tea : Imports of good quality at reasonable prices would meet with a ready sale.

SILK.

Messrs. Durant and Co.'s Circular reports a very dragging business in Silk. The fine weather has failed to give any such stimulus to trade as to counter-balance the hopes naturally induced as to successful crops. The deliveries have been only very moderate, so we are without further material reduction of stocks. Holders generally are rather anxious to be moving, but manufacturers confine their purchases to the smallest possible quantities, so we have no new quotations of moment, but prices are weak.

	STOCKS.		IMPORTS.		DELIVERIES.	
	30th April.		1st January to 30th April.		1st January to 30th April.	
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.
China	26,893	25,275	9,901	8,982	9,792	11,837
Canton	8,454	6,125	1,435	747	2,912	2,698
Japan	7,037	6,635	1,804	2,979	2,433	2,736

Messrs. Kilburn, Kershaw and Co.'s Circular says :—The past month has been a very dull one, business having gradually become more and more restricted, and within the last week or so having been on the smallest possible scale, simply to supply present wants. This is, no doubt, mainly owing to the general indisposition to buy at this season of the year while the uncertainty respecting the result of the European crops exists. At present nothing definite with regard to the crops is known, and it is probable that our market will remain in its present quiet state until some correct judgment can be formed of the general out-turn. Meantime, importers hold back and decline to accept lower prices, so that there is no quotable change in the value of any of the Asiatic Silks.

COFFEE has again declined. The auctions have gone off very flatly, and generally at 2s. to 3s. per cwt. lower, except for fine home-trade sorts, which have maintained their value. Plantation Ceylon has sold; bold, 104s. to 106s.; good middling, 102s. 6d. to 103s.; middling greyish, 99s. 6d. to 101s.; small and low middling, 97s.

CUTCH and GAMBIER have been quiet, but steady until yesterday, when 50 tons Gambier sold at 3d. per cwt. decline, at 24s. 9d. ex warehouse; also 200 tons just arrived at 24s. 9d. ex ship.

COCOA-NUT OIL—The market is quiet; Ceylon meets a moderate demand, and £35 continues to be paid, while Cochinchina of fine quality in small quantities commands £39 per ton. In auction, 237 casks 16 pipes Cochinchina partly sold at 37s. 6d. to 38s.; and 76 pipes Ceylon sold at 35s.

HEMP is without change.

RICE—Rather easier rates have been accepted for Necranzie and Rangoon to arrive.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Apr. 30	Lord Raglan	Langabeer	Colombo	London
May 2	Java Packet	Trappen	Batavia	Texel
2	Petit Poucet	Mehouas	Do.	Do.
5	Jessie Isabel	Mills	Colombo	London
5	Maddaloni (s.)	Borran	Java	Texel
Apr. 29	Orient	Hook	Sourabaya, &c.	Greenock
28	Borneo (s.)	—	Batavia	Texel
May 4	Papillon	Leveque	Sourabaya	St. Nazaire
1	Sonora	Paine	Manila	London
Apr. 30	Ary Schaeffer	Besseling	Banjoewangie	Texel
30	Hollandia	Hissink	Batavia	Do.
May 2	Rajpoot	Andrews	Colombo, &c.	London
3	Patroclus (s.)	Dreunneing	China, Singapore, &c.	Do
1	Gutenberg	Braren	Java	Greenock
1	St. George (s.)	Harwood	Saigon	Bordeaux
1	Parraca	Seaton	Hioho	New York
1	Cesar Godeffroy	—	Batavia	Seilly
1	Clairellen	King	Sourab., for Amstrdm.	Do.
1	Endymion	—	Foochow, for London	Do.
1	Horatio	Hardy	Foochow	New York
5	Zenobia	Hutchins	Hioho	Falmouth
4	Annie Ainslie (s.)	Corkery	Akyab	Antwerp
1	James S. Stone	Phinney	Yokohama	New York
6	Lyra	Carr	Sarawak	London

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Apr. 27	Mauritius	Black	Java	Greenock
30	Menelaus (s.)	March	Singapore, China, &c.	Liverpool
28	Deucalion (s.)	Butler	China	Lisbon
Mar. 28	Clara Middleton	—	Galle	Rio Janeiro
Apr. 16	Chas. C. Leary	—	Yokohama	New York
May 2	Bertie	Coutour	Singapore	Liverpool
3	Hankow (s.)	Courtenay	Shanghai	Do.
1	Robert Kerr	Allen	Singapore	Do.
Apr. 30	Zuid Holland	—	Batavia	Shields
May 4	Good Hope (s.)	Bainton	Colombo, &c.	London
1	Colibri	Assmuson	Singapore	Cardiff
4	Andromeda	—	Do.	Falmouth
3	Anna	Ouklept	Do.	Cardiff
2	Leon (s.)	Olano	Singapore & Manila	Liverpool
3	Stavers	—	Singapore	Shields
1	Olympia (s.)	Paulsen	Shanghai	Hamburg
1	Billiton (s.)	—	Batavia	Amsterdam
15	Wylo	Browne	Shanghai	London
Apr. 13	Clara Bell	Pierce	Manila	San Francisco
31	C. C. Leary	Baker	Java	New York
May 7	John Milton	Murphy	Japan	London
7	Sir Jamsetjee Family	Cobb	Singapore	Do.
Apr. 27	Johanna Margaretha	Buhaak	Do.	Cardiff
May 4	Hampton (s.)	—	Java	Helvoet

(See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.)

VESSELS PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date	Steamer.	From	For
April 30	Legasi	Glasgow	Manila
30	Buenaventura	Manila	Liverpool
May 3	Harrington	Helvoet	Batavia
3	Deucalion	Lisbon	China
3	Wyberton	Java	Rotterdam
4	Hector	China, &c.	London

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Glenroy. For Colombo, &c.: Craigforth, Paraguay, Malda.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Yokohama and Hiogo: Denbighshire, Laurel. For Shanghai: Mykado, Lucerne, Guinevere. For Hong Kong: Hopewell, Lord Macaulay, Beemah, Chinaman. For Hong Kong and Foochow: Falcon. For Penang and Singapore: Excelsior, Hope. For Singapore: Dewa Gungadur, Solent, Western Chief. For Colombo: Mirella, Electra, George Shotten. For Sourabaya: Canaan.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Ajax (str.), Priam (str.). For Singapore: L. J. Enthoven. For Galle: Deerfoot.

At GLASGOW.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Glamis Castle (str.). For Singapore and Hong Kong (via Cardiff): Millard G. Paton. For Singapore: Ringdove. For Singapore (via Cardiff): Mgglan.

SPOKEN.

GOLDEN SPUR, Cardiff to Hong Kong, March 25, 15 S., 28 W.
JOHANNA MARIA, Flushing to Java, April 25, 49 N., 5 W.
L. K. N. J. (?) (Dutch barq.), Cardiff to Singapore, March 28, 3 N.
NESEVA LATONE (?) (Span. barq.), Barcelona to Manila, Feb. 19, 38 S., 20 E.
H. J. K. V. (British barq.), Colombo to London, April 30.
CHARLES PATTEN, Japan to Queenstown, March 10, 36 S., 24 E.
STAR OF CHINA, London to China, April 2, 40 N., 13 W.
LEFANTO (barq.), New York to Anjer, Feb. 11, on the line, 31 W.
HALLA (barq.), Sunderland to Singapore, March 29, 2 S., 23 W.
4 pend. 3,260 (Fr. bq.), Samarang to Belle Isle, April 12, 34 N., 39 W.
W. E. MALCOLM, Japan to New York, Feb. 22, 26 S., 54 E.
J. S. STONE (Amer.), Japan to New York, March 7, 33 S., 28 E.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Berth rates of freight to the Eastern ports are without material alteration since our last report, and rates rule steady at the undermentioned quotations.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 65s. weight, 60s. meat. To Hiogo: 70s. weight or meat. To Nagasaki: 70s. weight or meat. To Shanghai: 50s. weight, 45s. meat. To Hong Kong: 50s. weight, 45s. meat. To Singapore and Penang: 50s. weight, 45s. meat. To Colombo: 50s. weight, 45s. meat. To Foochow: 85s. meat. To Chefoo: 90s. meat. To Manila: 85s. weight or meat. To Java Ports: 85s. weight, 80s. meat. No direct steamer on the berth.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 45s. weight, 40s. meat. To Hiogo: 50s. weight, 45s. meat. To Shanghai: 40s. weight, 25s. meat. To Hong Kong: 40s. weight, 25s. to 27s. 6d. meat. To Singapore: 30s. weight, 22s. 6d. meat. To Colombo: 27s. 6d. weight or meat.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel.—To Singapore: £30. To Penang: £31, f.c. To Colombo: £34. To Galle: £30. To Batavia, per ton: 27s. 6d.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 42s. 6d. To Shanghai: 42s. 6d. To Hong Kong: (small) 34s. To Batavia: 27s. 6d. To Singapore: 28s. to 29s. To Galle: 29s. to 30s. To Colombo: 27s. 6d. to 30s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Singapore: 24s. To Hong Kong: 25s. To Galle: 26s.

Insurances.

By steamers via S.C., or sailing vessels, f.p.a.:—To Yokohama: Steamer, 35s. to 40s.; ship, 40s. To Shanghai: Steamer, 35s.; ship, 40s. To Hong Kong: Steamer, 30s.; ship, 35s. To Singapore: Steamer, 20s. to 25s.; ship, 27s. 6d. to 30s.

CASUALTIES.

AMSTERDAM, MAY 4.—The Hollandia (ship), Hissink, from Batavia, was in contact, in entering Nieuwe Diep, with an American barque; she lost bowsprit, and sustained damage to bows.

The Peru (barq.), from Colombo to London, put into Mauritius, having encountered the hurricane of the 24th to the 31st March; the vessel was making a great deal of water before anchoring, but does not now appear to do so; she has received damage to stern, part of which had to be cut away to get at a leak; lost upper works, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. THOMAS.—April 20, the Marshal Pelissier (Dan. barq.) which put in here, leaky, 19th Feb., on a voyage from Singapore to New York, and was afterwards condemned and sold, sailed hence, 14th April, for Copenhagen, direct, in ballast, and under a jury rig; her cargo goes forward in the Saga (Norw. barq.).

At MAURITIUS.—March 22, Julia Ann, Hansen, from Batavia; 23, Sea Ripple, Pringle, from Singapore; 24, Chateaubriand, Hervé, from Saigon; April 1, Eva Joghua, Nicolin, from Singapore; 2, Berwickshire, Nott, from Chittagong; March 13, Hope, Robson, from Chittagong, and sailed, April 3, for Ceylon; March 10, Marianne, Forster, and sailed for Yokohama.

MAURITIUS, APRIL 2.—Only a few packages are damaged on board the Phenologist; about 350 tons of cargo have been discharged to permit of the new masts being stepped; the vessel is repairing.

Later advices from New York state that the Puritan has been floated and was being towed to the city by two tugs.

On the 2nd inst. Messrs. R. Napier and Sons launched, from their building yard at Govan, a large iron screw steamer of 2,500 tons and 400-horse power, named the P. Caland, sister ship to the W. A. Sholten, recently completed by them, both being for the Netherlands American Steam Navigation Company's service between Rotterdam and New York.

On the 2nd instant a screw-steamer named the Mac Tann was launched from Kinghorn ship-building-yard. This vessel has been specially built for a Spanish company, and is intended to ply among the Philippine Islands. She is fitted up with engines on the compound principle, and, with the exception of steam being put up, was launched ready for sea.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN AGENCY.

For the Purchase and Shipment of Goods of all kinds to Ports in China, Japan, the Straits Settlements, &c. Orders for Furniture, Stores, Books, and Personal Requirements of every description promptly executed, either by Overland Route or Clipper Sailing Vessels. The articles in all cases are carefully selected by persons who have had personal experience of the wants of residents in China and Japan. Orders should be accompanied either by a remittance, or a reference for payment in London. All communications to be addressed, and remittances made payable, to

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1. RUTTER'S SILK AND TEA TABLES. Price 10s.
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4. RUTTER'S GENERAL INTEREST TABLES FOR DOLLARS, FRANCS, MILLEIS, &c. Price 10s. 6d.

London. FRINGHAM Wilson, Royal Exchange.

P. L. SIMMONDS, 29, Cheapside, City, REPORTER ON TRADE PRODUCTS, LECTURER ON COMMERCE at the SOCIETY OF ARTS, London Institution, &c., and Editor of the "Journal of Applied Science," may be consulted on the sources of supply, value and economic applications of all articles of commerce. Analyses furnished, and statistics of various imports and range of prices supplied.

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Importer of Havana and Manila Cigars.
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MERCHANDISE, Baggage, and Private Effects shipped cleared through the Custom House, and forwarded.

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Address, HOLLANDAIS, Globe Express Office, Bradford, Yorks.

CHINESE LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Professor DOUGLAS will BEGIN his Class at KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON, on FRIDAY, May 1, at 5 P.M., and will continue it on each TUESDAY and FRIDAY at the same hour. Fees for ten weeks, £3 8s., payable in the College Office.
J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

ALEXANDER BROWN,
ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENT,
KANDY, CEYLON.

VISITS and reports on Coffee Plantations, estimates Crops, values Properties, buys and sells Lands, Goods, and Produce on Commission and transacts all kinds of Estate and Agency Business.

CEYLON COFFEE ESTATES.

THE safest, surest and quickest mode of realising Coffee Estates is by registering them with the undersigned, who is always prepared to buy or to sell.

Seventy already sold—fifty now on the register.
ALEX. BROWN Kandy.

DEUTSCHE BANK, BERLIN.

ANALYSIS OF THE DIRECTORS' REPORT,

Presented to the **SHAREHOLDERS** at the **FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** in Berlin, on the 4th May, 1874.

The net profits for the year 1873, amounting to Th. 973,839.27.9, represent $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the Capital, and have been appropriated as follows:—

Th. 369,822 8 6 to Special Reserve Fund.
600,000 0 0 to Yearly Dividend of 4 per cent. to Shareholders.
4,017 19 3 carried forward to New Account.

Th. 973,839 27 9

The past year has generally been, from a business point of view, exceptionally unpropitious, both in Germany and in the East, and the earnings of the Bank have suffered accordingly.

The increase of the capital, from ten to fifteen million thalers, coincided with the commencement of the German crisis, the premonitory symptoms of which began to manifest themselves in the month of May, 1873, and induced the Directors, as a matter of prudence, to follow, throughout the whole year, a most reserved policy in all their dealings, keeping, at the same time, the Bank's resources well in hand, and in a readily available form; this accounts for the proportionately large amount of bills of exchange figuring in the balance-sheet.

In consequence of these self-imposed, but necessary, and in the end wholesome, restrictions, the net profits, which had amounted in 1872 to 9.3.5 per cent., receded, in 1873, to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the increased capital.

Other adverse causes were exercising their influence at the same time.

In the East the course of exchange was unsettled and depressed, owing partly to exaggerated fears of eventually impending arrivals of German Government silver on a large scale. The working capital of the Bank's Eastern Branches, as compared with the previous year, was thus diminished in value, and returns had to be effected at disadvantageous rates.

The export and import trade in China and Japan, in general, continued in a most unsatisfactory state, and, taken on the whole, was unprofitable. Losses on silk, manufactured goods, &c., caused failures amongst Eastern firms, by some of which the Bank was affected, inasmuch as the proceeds of goods hypothecated to it as collateral security for document bills and loans, and which had to be realised in drooping markets, were insufficient to cover the amounts advanced.

In Germany, the extraordinary impetus which had been given to financial, industrial, and commercial joint-stock ventures during the so-called "founding period of 1871-72," was followed, in 1873, by an universal and but too natural reaction. Speculation, having overgrown itself, collapsed, and had to pay the penalty of its excesses. The Stock and Share Markets became stagnant, securities and investments of every kind, even the best, were affected by an unprecedented depression, and the crisis culminated in numerous financial disasters, the wide-spread and manifold consequences of which, the Bank, in spite of all precautionary measures, did not altogether succeed in avoiding. This refers to the failure of a banking establishment in Vienna, and

to some similar events of minor importance which occurred amongst country bankers and stockbrokers.

Under these circumstances the Directors deem it advisable to declare a yearly dividend of four per cent. only, which on 75,000 shares of Th. 200 each will absorb Th. 600,000, and to retain the surplus profits as a special reserve as follows:—

Th. 259,822 8 6 for bad and doubtful debts, and
110,000 0 0 for depreciation of securities.

Th. 369,822 8 6

The remaining balance of profit and loss, amounting to Th. 4,017.19.3, will be carried forward to new account.

All losses, differences, and contingencies being thus provided for, the position of the Bank remains perfectly normal and all that can be desired. The paid-up capital stands intact at Th. 15,000,000 (£2,250,000), and the ordinary and special reserve funds, amounting

as per balance-sheet, to ... Th. 326,329 4 4
are, by the above appropriation of ... 369,822 8 6

raised to ... Th. 696,151 12 10

With the before mentioned exceptions, attributable to a crisis and panics of no common magnitude, the operations of the Bank have been successful. The Bremen branch continues to do exceedingly well; very fair results have been obtained from Paris, New York, &c., and the general business is steadily on the increase, as shown by the figures below.

With a view to the furtherance of the Bank's original programme, which aims at the progressive development of the commerce of Germany with foreign countries, the Directors have made an arrangement with the Deutsch Belgische La Plata Bank, by which they acquire an interest in the business and management of the said institution.

A declaration, important in its bearings for the London Agency, was exchanged, on the 27th March last, between the British and German Governments, by which it is agreed that Joint-Stock Companies constituted, and authorised in conformity with the laws in force in either of the two countries, may freely exercise in the dominions of the other all their rights, including that of appearing before tribunals, whether for the purpose of bringing an action or for defending themselves, in conformity, however, with the laws and customs in force in the said countries.

The development of the business of the Bank is shown by the following comparisons.

Amounts turned over:—			
	By Head Office	By Branches	Total
1873	Th. 704,641,043	Th. 550,405,846	Th. 1,255,046,889
1872	605,184,134	358,624,827	963,758,961
1871	281,106,796	36,041,549	317,148,345
1870	79,780,954		79,780,954

H. WALLICH, } Managers.
H. KAISER, }

Berlin, April, 1874.

DEUTSCHE BANK.—GENERAL BALANCE-SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1873.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
Capital paid up	...	...	Th. 15,000,000 0 0	Cash	...	...	Th. 3,104,164 15 7
Current Accounts	...	...	14,539,811 15 2	Bills Receivable	...	...	16,080,810 1 11
Bills Payable	...	...	10,089,981 11 9	Investments	...	...	3,837,984 13 2
Deposits	...	...	2,369,206 27 1	Loans	...	...	2,898,942 26 6
Dividends unpaid	...	...	2,417 28 0	Current Accounts	...	...	17,064,162 14 11
Reserve Fund	...	...	326,329 4 4	Real Estate	...	...	388,647 27 0
Sundries	...	...	49,513 26 0	Furniture	...	...	31,388 11 0
Profit and Loss	...	...	973,839 27 9				
Total	...	...	Th. 43,351,100 20 1	Total	...	...	Th. 43,351,100 20 1

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT TO DECEMBER 31, 1873.

Dr.				Cr.			
To General Expenses	...	...	Th. 273,441 9 1	By Balance from 1872	...	...	Th. 4,831 21 8
To Commission, Exchange, Rebate, &c.	...	...	123,140 21 2	By Gross Profits	...	...	1,365,590 6 4
To Net Profit	...	...	973,839 27 9				
Total	...	...	Th. 1,370,421 28 0	Total	...	...	Th. 1,370,421 28 0

DEUTSCHE BANK.

(Registered in Berlin as a Limited Company,
under Prussian Law.)

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP,
15,000,000 Thalers (£2,250,000).

RESERVE FUND—334,537 Thalers.

HEAD OFFICE, BERLIN—29, BURG STRASSE

LONDON BANKERS.
National Provincial Bank of England
German Bank of London (Limited).

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MANAGER.
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The London Agency is prepared to transact Foreign
Banking business of every description, on terms to be
ascertained at its office.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited).

Established in 1833.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

Head Office:—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET,
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Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras,
Rurachce, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Current accounts are kept at the Head Office on the
terms customary with London Bankers, and interest
allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.
Deposits received for fixed periods on the following
terms, viz.:—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve
months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods de-
posits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. Bills
issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the
Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and ap-
proved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and
purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in
East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the
same undertaken. Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and
Civil Pay and Pensions realised. Every other descrip-
tion of Banking Business and Money Agency, British
and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1861.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,600,000.

RESERVED FUNDS, £600,000.

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect
Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Fochow,
Hio, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Mel-
bourne, Point de Galle, Pondicherry, Port Elizabeth,
Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tellicherry, and Yoko-
hama on terms which may be ascertained at their Office.
They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers
by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with
India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British
and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the
receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and
the effecting of remittances between the above-named
Dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for
fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on
application at their Office.

Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays, Ten to Two.
Threadneedle-street, London, 1874.

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April, 1869.

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AGENCIES AT—Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes, Mulhouse,
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(Egypt), Calcutta, Bombay, Hong Kong, Shanghai,
Saigon (Cochin China), Bourbon (Reunion), and Yoko-
hama (Japan).

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MANAGER.—Theod. Dronel.

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description with the Continent, India, China, &c. upon
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mark of appreciation of the services rendered by him to
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thirty-two years.

The amount already received in Singapore is \$1,415.
Before closing the subscription list it has been thought
well to give to former residents in Singapore an opportu-
nity of adding their names.

Any balance that may remain after paying for the pro-
posed Portrait is to be expended in a Piece of Plate for
presentation to Mr. W. H. Read.

Mr. P. F. Tidman, 34, Leadenhall-street, has been
requested to receive subscriptions in England, and to
carry out the wishes of the Committee.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALREADY RECEIVED.

Edward Boustead	...	...	£10	0	0
W. W. Shaw	...	...	10	0	0
Jasper Young	...	...	10	0	0
James Guthrie	...	...	10	0	0
Lewis James Fraser	...	...	10	0	0
G. J. Fraser	...	...	10	0	0
William Paterson	...	...	10	0	0

**HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.**

Capital, 5,000,000. All paid up.

Reserve Fund, \$1,000,000.

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KONG.

LONDON MANAGER—W. H. Vacher, 33, Lombard-street

BANKERS—London and County Bank.

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nected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian
and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and
Dividends on the same as they fall due.

Shareholders having their shares on the London
register receive their dividends at the fixed rate of 4s. 6d.
per dollar. Dividends are payable in London in April
and October, on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hong
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	...	ton-street.
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and Sarawak	...	apore.
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Foo-Chow	...	H. FOGG and Co.
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Hankow	...	PIGNATELL and Co.
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Osaka and Hio	...	
Yokohama	...	

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W. H. SMITH, Managing Director

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Hotel. Apartments from 10 Thalers to 1 Thaler.
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conveniences.

**LICK HOUSE HOTEL,
SAN FRANCISCO.**

AN old-established and thoroughly com-
fortable Hotel, in a central position. Large Dining
Saloon, Restaurant, Reading Rooms, &c.

**FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
NEW YORK.**

ONE of the finest Hotels in New York.
Situated in the best part of the city, and suitable
for families or business travellers.

HOTEL ANGLETERRE, NAPLES.

THIS Hotel is most pleasantly situated
in front of the Royal Gardens, and can be highly
recommended to passengers per Messageries steamers to
and from India, China, &c.

HOTEL CASTIGLIONE—PARIS.

SITUATED in the RUE CASTIG-
LIONE, near the Place Vendôme and Rue Rivoli,
the most central position in Paris. This Hotel contains
Apartments of every description, from f.50 to f.4 per day.
Restaurant, Table d'Hôte, and every convenience. It
is well suited for Families, being quiet and well con-
ducted. The Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. MARCHIE, su-
perintend the establishment.

12, RUE CASTIGLIONE, 12.

**HOTEL KRON PRINSEN
HAMBURG.**

SITUATED on the Alster. A first-
class House, at moderate prices.

HOTEL DE LA VILLE, TRIESTE.

PASSENGERS to and from INDIA,
CHINA, and JAPAN will find the above Hotel
well fitted in every respect. Hot, Cold, Fresh, and Salt-
water Baths.

Restaurant, Cafe, and Reading Room, with English
French, and German papers, and the London and China
Express. Omnibus attends the trains.

CHARGES MODERATE.

**T. W. JACKSON,
COMMISSION AGENT
SAN FRANCISCO.****HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**

AND PILLS.—HEALTH LOST AND FOUND!

After safely struggling through the winter, multitudes
will fall victims to the throat and chest complaints so com-
mon in the spring. If the first symptoms receive atten-
tion and judicious treatment, not only will future danger
be averted, but old ailments will give way, and better
health will be attained than was enjoyed before the
illness. No treatment for safety and certainty of success
may be so confidently relied upon as that discovered by
Professor Holloway, whose Pills and Ointment always
restore the sufferer. While the Pills are taken in mode-
rate doses, the Ointment should be well rubbed upon the
skin, near the part affected, as actively as salt is forced
into meat.

OVERLAND ROUTE.— THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY book Passengers and re- ceive Cargo and Parcels by their Steamers for—

	From Southamp- ton.	From Venice (calling at Ancona).	From Brindisi.
GIBRALTAR ...	Every Thursday, at 2 P.M.	—	—
MALTA ...	—	—	—
ALEXANDRIA...	Every Thursday, at 2 P.M.	Every Friday morning.	Every Monday, at 5 A.M.
ADEN ...	—	—	—
BOMBAY ...	—	—	—
GALLE ...	Thursday, May 7 & 21,	Friday morning, May 15 & 29,	Monday, May 18 & June 1,
MADRAS ...	at 2 P.M.,	at 5 A.M.,	at 5 A.M.,
CALCUTTA ...	and every alternate Thursday.	and every alternate Friday.	and every alternate Monday.
PENANG ...	—	—	—
SINGAPORE ...	—	—	—
CHINA ...	—	—	—
JAPAN ...	—	—	—
AUSTRALIA ...	Thursday, May 7, at 2 P.M.,	Friday morning, May 15,	Monday, May 18,
NEW ZEALAND	and every fourth Thursday.	and every fourth Friday.	and every fourth Monday.

Abatements are made in favour of passengers from the eastward of Suez returning by the Company's Steamers within six or twelve months of their arrival.

Passengers are now booked through, via Bombay, to the principal Railway Stations in India, and through tickets to Venice and Brindisi are issued at the Company's Office. Tickets to Brindisi only can also be obtained from Messrs. LEBEAU and Co., 6, Billiter-street (South Italian Railway Office).

For Rates of Passage Money and Freight, and all other information, apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; and for Passenger and Parcel business only, at 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Great Mail Route, via New York and San Francisco.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, under their new arrangement with the United States Government, despatch the fol- lowing magnificent STEAMERS, of 3,000 tons burden and upwards, with Mails and Passengers, from San Fran- cisco, on the 1st of every month, for Yokohama, Hio, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hong Kong, connecting at Hong Kong with the Peninsular and Oriental Line, for Ports in India:—

Acapulco	Japan	China
Great Republic	Alaska	Costa Rica
Colorado	Constitution	New York
Golden Age	Oregonian	

Returning from Hong Kong on the 13th of every month.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers also leave New York twice a month for San Francisco, via Panama, calling en route at ports along the North Pacific Coast.

For rates of Fare from England, which include Railway transit across the American Continent, and other information, apply to H. STARR and Co., Agents 23, Moorgate-street, London.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.— THROUGH LINE FROM NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, in 18 days from England.
Japan... in 38 " "
China... in 44 " "

Passengers for California and intermediate points on this road are now booked through from England at the established rates of fare; and from San Francisco to Japan, China, &c., by the magnificent Steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

For Rates, Tickets, &c., apply to H. STARR and Co., Agents, 22, Moorgate-street, London.

AROUND THE WORLD IN NINETY DAYS, by Steam and Rail, by Land and Sea, via North America, Japan, China, Ceylon, India, Egypt, and Continent of Europe or vice versa.—By authority of the various mail steamship and railway lines comprising the above routes, FIRST-CLASS PASSAGE COUPON TICKETS are now issued for the ROUND JOURNEY, at one reduced and inclusive fare, with the privilege of stopping at any point.

The route will be over the Great Union and Central Pacific Railway to San Francisco, passing through some of the grandest and most interesting scenery in the world. From San Francisco the tourist will be taken to Japan and China by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and thence by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, via Galle, Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay (over the Great Indian Railway) to Southampton, or London, via Brindisi.

Fares, £200 and upwards.
H. STARR and Co., 22, Moorgate-street, London.
Agents, Union and Central Pacific Railway, Pacific Mail S.S. Company, &c.

SHAW, MAXTON, and CO. will despatch the following high class vessels as under:—

Ports.	Ship.	Class.	Tons.	Dock.	Sailing.
Pen.-Sing., Hk. Kg., and Shanghai	Galley of Lorne, s.s., via Suez Canal	100 A1	1390 S.W.I.	June 5	
Hong Kong.	Falcon	A1 14 yr.	794 S.W.I.	May 15	
Shanghai	Lucerne	A1*	608 S.W.I.	May 15	

For Freight or Passage apply to SHAW, MAXTON, and Co., 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, London, E.C.

OVERLAND ROUTE via MARSEILLES.—MESSAGE- RIES MARITIMES DE FRANCE, 97, CANNON-STREET.—FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS LEAVE MARSEILLES (via S.C.), ON THE FOLLOWING SUNDAYS, at 10 A.M., calling at Naples for mails and passengers:—

Donnai ...	May 24	For	Aden, Galle, Singapore, Batavia, Saigon, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.
Mei Kong ...	June 7		
Sindh ...	June 21		
Anadyr ...	July 5		
Tigre ...	July 19		
Amazon ...	August 2		

The Steamers of the 7th June, 5th July, and 2nd Aug. connect at Aden with the Steamers for Reunion and Mauritius.

The Steamers of the 24th May, 21st June, and 10th July connect at Galle with the Steamers for Pondicherry, Madras, and Calcutta.

For Alexandria and Naples ... Every Thursday (noon).
Constantinople ... Saturday, 5 P.M.
Algiers ... Saturday, 5 P.M.

The Company's Weekly Steamers to Alexandria connect at Alexandria with the English Mail Steamers from Brindisi to Bombay.

For Passage Rates or information, apply at the Company's London Head Office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West-end Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; also to G. and H. FLECHER and Co., Liverpool; or to SMITH and Co., Rotterdam; also at the Offices of the Messageries Maritimes in Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux, and Marseilles.

* Passengers eastward of Suez securing their Berths in London are entitled to the conveyance of their luggage free to Marseilles.

GLEN LINE OF INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN STEAM- SHIP.—The underrated powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on their advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse- power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenroy ...	100 A1	2,121	250	May 20
Glenyle ...	100 A1	1,676	200	June 10
Glenfinlas ...	100 A1	2,120	330	June 24
Glenartney ...	100 A1	2,106	330	To follow
Glenfalloch ...	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Gleneglens ...	100 A1	2,120	330	New boat
Glenearu ...	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenlyon ...	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to MCGREGOR, Gow, and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London.

PENANG, SINGAPORE AND CHINA.

THE following SPLENDID
First-class CLIPPER SHIPS will be
despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Hong Kong	Hopewell	A1 13 yr.	W.I.D.	With des.
Hong Kong	Chinaman	A1 14 yr.	E.I.D.	To follow
Singapore	Solent	A1 13 yr.	W.I.D.	May 20
Penang	Hope	A1	E.I.D.	With des.
Shanghai	Guinevere	A1 16 yr.	E.I.D.	With des.
Shanghai	Jno. C. Munro	A1	E.I.D.	With des.

Apply to KILICK, MARTIN, and Co., 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS, FROM LONDON.—Last shipping day, 23rd May.—For SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking passengers, goods, and specie for Batavia, Queensland Ports, Sydney, and Melbourne in connection with the Eastern and Australia Mail Steam Company. The magnificent new Clyde- built steamship GLAMIS CASTLE, 2,380 tons, 100 A1, 300-h.p. nominal; South West India Dock. The at- tention of shippers and passengers is directed to this splendid steamer. She has excellent accommodation for a limited number of cabin passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

With quick despatch.
FOR HONG KONG DI-
RECT, the well known and favourite
China clipper BEEMA, A1 12 years, 887
tons register, South West India Docks; A.
W. BLACKSTONE, Commander.

For Freight or Passage apply to JOHN WILLIAMSON, York Chambers, 55, King-street, Manchester; or to ROBERTSON and Co., 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

With quick despatch.
FOR HONG KONG DI-
RECT, the well-known and favourite
China clipper LORD MACAULAY, A1 14
years, 846 tons register, South West India
Docks; R. B. MONKMAN, Commander.

For Freight or Passage apply to JOHN WILLIAMSON, York Chambers, 55, King-street, Manchester; or to ROBERTSON and Co., 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

With quick despatch.
FOR HONG KONG DI-
RECT, the well-known and favourite
China clipper LORD MACAULAY, A1 14
years, 846 tons register, South West India
Docks; R. B. MONKMAN, Commander.

For Freight or Passage apply to JOHN WILLIAMSON, York Chambers, 55, King-street, Manchester; or to ROBERTSON and Co., 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

CHINA TRANS-PACI-
FIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY
(LIMITED).—The s.s. VANCOUVER,
3,000 tons, belonging to the above Com-
pany, is expected to leave San Francisco for Yokohama
and Hong Kong on the 15th June; the s.s. VASCO DA
GAMA, 3,000 tons, on the 15th July, for the same ports.

Through tickets from Liverpool to Japan and China may be obtained, together with full information, on application to MALCOLM, HUDSON, and Co., 5, Crosby-square, E.C., shipping agents in London to the C.P.F.S.S. Company.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO, JAPAN.

Ship.	Tons.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Laurel	638	A1 14 yr.	E.I.D.	May 23
Whiteadder	916	A1 12 yr.	E.I.D.	To follow

For Freight or Passage apply to J. D. WILLIS and Co., 115, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

FOR YOHOHAMA AND HIOGO.—The undermentioned high- class SHIPS will be despatched as fol- lows:—

Ship.	Class.	Tons.	Dock.	Last ship- ping day.
Denbighshire	A1 15 yr.	483	E.I.D.	To follow
Carnarvonshire	A1 14 yr.	388	E.I.D.	To follow

For Freight, &c., apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate-street, London, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).

With quick despatch, FOR SHANGHAI DIRECT,

the splendid composite clipper ship
MIKADO, A1 16 years, 643 tons register, J.
ILLERY, Commander; loads in the East
India Docks. This magnificent clipper is celebrated for
her very rapid passages and sound delivery of cargo.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).

STEAM FROM SOUTH- AMPTON TO BATAVIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.—Regular Monthly Mail Service of the STEAM-SHIP COM- PANY NEDERLAND, between NIEUWEDIEP and the DUTCH EAST INDIES (calling at Southampton on the outward voyages, under contract with the Nether- lands Government, by means of the magnificent Clyde- built steamers (having accomplished the voyage on average in thirty-eight steam days):—

Prins van Oranje	2,700 tons 1,600-h.p. (effective)
Conrad	3,000 " 1,600 " "
Koning der Neder- landen	3,000 " 1,600 " "
Prinses Amaliar	3,500 " 1,600 " "
Voorwaarts	3,000 " 1,600 " "
Prins Hendrik	3,000 " 1,600 " }

The CONRAD is appointed to leave Southampton on the 18th May for PADANG, BATAVIA, and SOERABAYA, with through arrangements to all the principal ports in the Dutch East Indies. Goods taken at through rates from London, Glasgow, Manchester, &c. Passenger Fares from Southampton:—First-class, £25, and upwards; second-class, £23.

Apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KRIEGER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King-William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGA- PORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in LONDON.

Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail
Glenroy, s.s.	2,121 McGregor, Gow, & Co.	May 20
Glamis Castle, s.s.	2,380 Thos. Skinner & Co.	May 23
Dewa Gungadhar	595 Wright Bros. & Co.	May 25

LIVERPOOL.
Ajax, s.s. ... 1,549 Alfred Holt ... May 14
Prism, s.s. ... 1,572 " " ... May 15
Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MAC-
TAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

K. de PIOTROWSKI, COMMISSION MERCHANT & GENERAL AGENT

HIOGO-KOBE,
JAPAN.

Agent for the London and China Express.

MAC EWEN AND CO., QUEEN'S ROAD, HONG KONG.

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Special Agents for the
LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS.

W. L. H. SKEEN AND CO., PHOTOGRAPHERS.

COLOMBO, CEYLON,
Invite inspection of their large collection of
Views of Ceylon, Native Characters, &c
ON SIZES 12 BY 10 TO C. DE V.
CATALOGUES POST FREE

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